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## Is The Present Generation More Rugged?

Editor RURAL WORLD: Many people think that men and women of former ages were more rugged and strong than those of the present day, and there is likely some truth in this idea, but at the same time we know that the people who lived long ago were not so much inclined to study labor saving devices as they are at the present day. In the distant past it was considered by some that to husband one's strength was a sure sign of laziness, and the children of such parents were taught to do everything by main force, and they often took the hardest way they could find to perform a piece of work. I have often heard my father say that when he was a boy, his father would not let any of his children use a hay fork

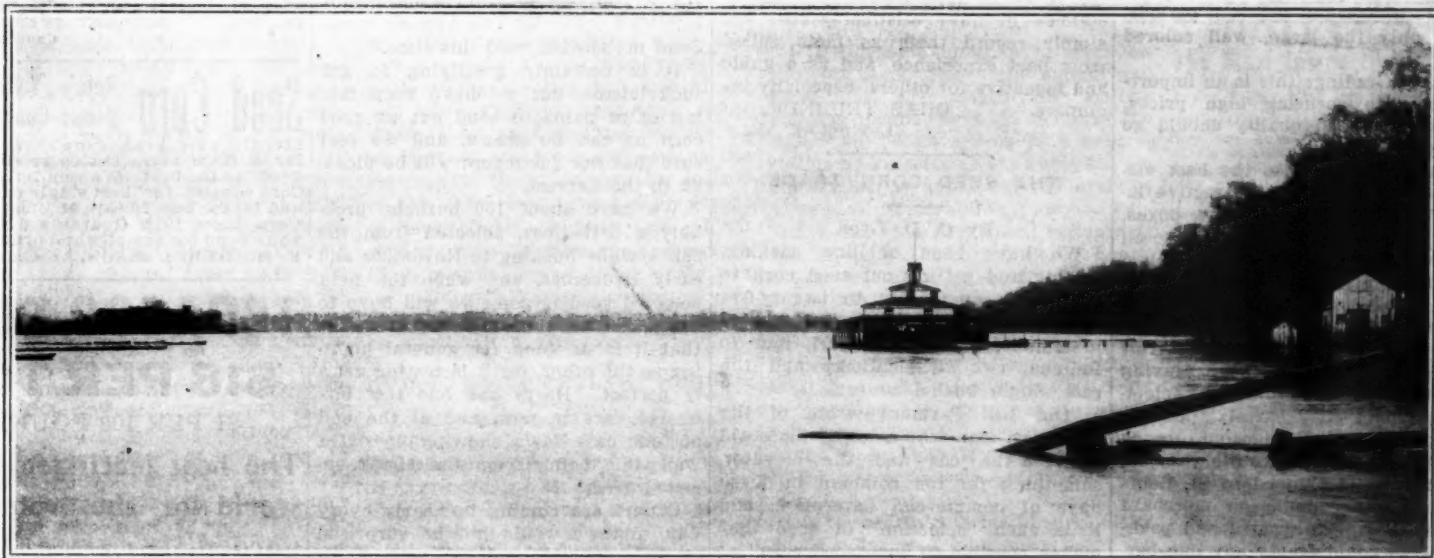
was a laborious job for the females. Quite a number of young ladies skilled in needlework found remunerative employment by going from house to house singly or in pairs to do the sewing in families where female help was scarce. Almost every small village had its tailor shop where good goods were made up and the tailor often cut out goods for the laboring man's wife to make up for everyday wear. August was a favorite month for the village shoemaker to come and make up shoes and boots for the families, using the barn for a shop and boarding with the family. The boots and shoes he made would wear everlastingly, as well as turning slush and water, for they had not learned then to spoil hides by hasty tanning. Some two or three dozen sheep

were hardly had time to read novels, for after a hard day's work in winter they would sit for hours by a roaring log fire knitting mittens, stockings and other useful articles. However, those who were so inclined, managed by using their spare fragments of time in the perusal of good solid reading matter to become as intelligent as the ladies of our day. There was one big job that these women of old got rid of and that was fruit canning, for so far as I know, the people of our country knew nothing about the canning business until a few years before the Civil War. I have learned from some source many years ago, that those ancient inhabitants who dwelt in the cities of Pompei and Herculaneum near a great volcano, and who were suddenly buried deeply

that they kept this knowledge to themselves.

Butchering on the farm was a much more laborious job for both men and women three quarters of a century ago than it is now, for most well to do farmers in many localities killed a beef cow and from four to ten large hogs on the same day. People had not learned at that time how to sell off all their animals in the fall and then buy back their meat in small dribbles in the spring and summer. Our ancestors were great providers, and large quantities of mincemeat, sausage, head-cheese, dried beef and other provisions were stored away for future use.

I will try to describe the process of making candles by dipping. I returned from school one day when I



SCENE AT CREVE COEUR LAKE, ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

in the hay mow, but that they must throw the hay back with their hands, and not be so lazy.

In days long ago it was customary in house cleaning in the spring of the year to give the walls and ceiling of the sitting room and kitchen and sometimes the bedrooms a good coat or two of whitewashing, and the work overhead was a hard job, especially on a person's neck, but it was considered that the lime made the rooms more healthy than to paper them. I have not seen any whitewashing done indoors for nearly sixty years.

Ready-made clothing did not appear in the stores until about 1854, and before the sewing machine came into general use, the cutting and making up of garments for a large family

were kept on most farms for the purpose of making winter clothing for the family. At our plantation we drove the sheep to the Delaware river late each spring to give them a wash, and in a few days when the wool became dry, the boys sheared them, and I had to help catch and hold them, and of all work I ever did do, this was the most disgusting, as the smell of them almost sickened me. After the wool was clipped the women did the rest of the work, except the carding and weaving, which was done at a water power grist mill. The woolen and also the linen goods were sometimes colored by the women folks, but I do not know as to the process in coloring. A woman's work is never done and I think that those industrious housekeepers in days of

under the overflowing stream of hot lava that was erupted from the crater of the volcano, were the only inhabitants of our earth who knew anything about the canning business to preserve edibles. The archaeologists who directed the excavations found canned goods amid the ruins of these ancient cities that had been buried under lava for more than 1600 years. The work of excavation was commenced in 1755, but the fruit cans were not discovered until nearly a century afterward. Perhaps Jacob Faith or some other Circler can tell us just when canning operations commenced in our country. I have understood that the inhabitants of those buried cities knew all about the canning process in days long anterior to the time of the great calamity, and

was a very small boy and found my mother sitting on the back porch dipping candles. She had a large tub near her which was nearly full of warm water, into which she had thrown a quantity of melted tallow. Within reach was a small scaffold on which she had arranged some 30 or 40 canes that were each about three feet in length, and from these sticks, wicks a foot or more long, were twisted and left to hang down from them, there being a dozen or more wicks to a cane, so that several hundred candles could be made at one time. The canes were then taken one at a time and the wicks dipped into the liquid and then placed back on the scaffold to remain there a few minutes until the coat of tallow hardened, when

(Continued on Page Thirteen.)



## Horticulture

### GROWING FIRST-CLASS FRUIT.

Editor RURAL WORLD: First-class fruit brings the highest and most remunerative price. It costs more to grow and put on the market in an attractive manner than the ordinary run of fruit, but it pays big.

There are a number of aids to success in growing first-class fruit.

First: Soil, suited to the kind of fruit to be grown. It should be well drained and moderately rich.

Second: Location; high and moderately sloping ground, and if possible an eastern exposure is best. Strawberries on a south slope will ripen about a week earlier than those on a north slope. During a severe drouth fruits suffer more on a south slope, but in a wet season suffer on a north slope.

Third: Cultivation; this should be thorough, frequent and shallow. In dry seasons moisture is thereby conserved, whilst in wet seasons the surplus moisture is in part eliminated. Wet years are detrimental to fruit trees.

Fourth: Pruning; trees should be taken in hand at the start and shaped; then, with but little assistance each year, they can easily be kept in form. Open tops, and head back when necessary. Kieffer pear trees will bear earlier if headed back the second and third year after planting.

Fifth: Spraying; this has become a necessity and not only assures a crop of clean fruit, but makes for healthy, fruitful trees.

Sixth: Thinning; this pays big, especially in years of abundance and low prices, because extra quality secures extra prices. Thinning also induces yearly crops and lengthens the lives of trees.

Seventh: Gathering; this should be done carefully and at different periods, picking only the large, well colored fruit.

Eighth: Grading; this is an important factor in securing high prices. Only one size and quality should go into a package.

Ninth: Packing; use the best material for packages and attractive labels. For high grade apples use boxes, and for lesser grades barrels. Give all fruit a chance to cool before packing.

Tenth: Storing; use only sound fruit, carefully handled and cooled. Herewith a few examples in point: My first experience in shipping fruit occurred in the fall of 1869. Having a fine lot of yellow Bellflower, I selected forty out of sixty barrels; put two layers of facers in the bottom of each barrel, then filled up with others equal to the facers. I shipped to St. Louis and wrote my commission merchant just how they were graded and packed; that he could empty any one barrel in the lot and I would guarantee all the others to be of the same grade. The highest market quotation at the time was \$2.75 per bbl. I expected \$3.00 per bbl., but was surprised to learn they sold for \$4.00 per bbl. It was a lesson I never forgot. In 1872 a commission firm in St. Louis paid me \$9.00 per 24 qt. crate of strawberries f. o. b. at my former shipping point (Herman, Mo.) when the market quotations were \$6.00 and \$6.50 per crate. These berries were carefully gathered and graded. About the same year I sent to St. Louis fifteen bushels of early pears, in one-third bu. boxes, which brought \$2.50 per box. They were gathered a few bushels at a time, several days apart, as they attained their full size and color. (a beautiful yellow with a red cheek) all being placed in layers, sloping, with the stem down until the boxes were filled, and instructions sent to open the boxes from the bottom. About twenty-two years ago I sent a few crates of extra fine strawberries to Kansas City which brought \$4.50 per crate although the

best were quoted at \$2.50 per crate. Of these berries 20-22 filled a qt. box. When I started in the berry business here 27 years ago, my pickers did not grade berries to suit me, so I hired several women to grade on a table, in a shed, each to report every picker whose boxes contained faulty berries, the pickers being assigned numbered crates in which to place their boxes. In a few days I had the pleasure of being told by a customer that she failed to find a single faulty berry in 24 qts., although in previous years she threw away from one-half to one and a half quarts of faulty berries out of every crate. Later I took in a partner and extended the plantings. Just before the shipping season began I went among the commission houses in Kansas City, finally selecting one whose methods seemed the best. After inquiry as to his reliability he was told we would ship to him exclusively, as we did not believe in scattering shipments. We telegraphed daily in advance the number of crates and grades we were sending.

After a few shipments our berries were sold in advance of arrival. His customers would ask first for "those Lexington berries."

About 7 or 8 years ago spring set in warm and dry. Fearing a drouth I got a lot of straw and after first giving all my berry patches a thorough hoeing and cultivating, they were liberally mulched with straw. The drouth lasted until mid-summer, but my berries turned out well and brought 75c per crate over other years' prices.

Other growers' berries were small and dry, or dried up on the vines. Years ago I ripened Kieffer fit to eat out of hand. They were put into 8 lb. grape baskets and covered with blue mosquito bar. They sold in Sedalia for \$1.00 per basket (about \$6.00 per bu.) Twelve years ago I thinned my peach crop, except two trees. The former sold for \$1.00 and \$1.25 per bu., the latter for 40c. I mention these instances in no egotistical spirit, but simply record them as facts culled from past experience, and as a guide and incentive for others, especially beginners.

CHAS. TEUBNER,  
Lexington, Mo.

### THE SEED CORN TRADE.

By C. D. Lyon.

We have been shelling, sacking, crating and getting out seed corn to fill orders amounting to twenty-five bushels. Twelve bushels of this goes to Illinois, four to Missouri, four to Indiana, two to Kentucky and the rest single bushel orders.

"Old Bill Farmer" wrote of the seed corn man who selected his stock between the car and the elevator, something far too common in these days of commercial enterprise, and it is such "selection" of seed that makes possible to buy "seed corn" at \$1.25 to \$1.30 per bushel.

Last fall I wrote of our selecting between 75 and 100 bushels from the standing stalks, about half before cutting time, and the rest while we were cutting up and shocking our corn, and that seed was all put upon racks and handled perhaps five or six times, ear by ear, carefully looked over every time.

As we take it from the seed cribs for shelling or crating, every ear is critically inspected, and the other day I threw out about fifteen ears from eight or ten bushels, as not being fit to shell or crate for seed, this after every ear had been carefully looked over five or six times before.

Now if anybody thinks that the seed corn dealer who sells thousands of bushels per year does this, and at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel at that, he may just as well make up his mind that he is mistaken, for I am telling you that even at our prices we are not fully paid for the pains we take. Here are some extracts from cus-

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tomers' letters. No. 1 from a man who bought last year and this:

1. "Better corn than I have been paying \$5 per bushel for. It don't pay me to save seed at your prices."

2. "Corn at hand, and the finest ears I ever saw."

3. "My seed was on the way two weeks, but it is much better than I expected to get at the price."

4. "You sent me a fine bag of seed corn and I am ordering this two bushels for a neighbor."

5. "Your seed corn is sure fine. Enclosed order for two bushels more. Send me shelled seed this time."

It is certainly gratifying to get such letters, but we have been taking extra pains to send out as good corn as can be grown, and we feel sure that our customers will be pleased in the harvest.

We have about 100 bushels, probably a little less, selected from the shock while husking in November and early December, and when the field selected seed is gone we will have to draw on this, but I do not see but that it is as good for general planting as the other, for it is testing nearly perfect. Harry has one test box of 144 ears in now, and at the end of four days it is showing up extra well, this being from the shock selected seed.

Orders are coming in nearly every day, and we would not be surprised if we were sold out by April 5, so prospective customers had better not delay ordering too long.

### EXPERIMENTS WITH SOY BEANS.

Tests of soy beans were made at Pullman during the three years 1910-1912 inclusive. A total of eleven varieties have been tried. The soy bean is a leguminous plant of a bushy character. It grows from two to four feet high. The seeds are generally sown in drills about three feet apart, using an ordinary grain drill with the extra openings stopped.

This plant is well adapted to many sections of the southern United States. In some instances it is grown in the north. It is a tender plant in its earlier stages of growth. Consequently even in the south soy beans are not planted until May or June. They are grown for both seed and forage.

Most of the varieties tested on the Experiment Station farm have failed to mature. Only two or three have produced ripened seeds. The amount of forage also is much less than can be

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secured from field peas. Thus far no nitrogen-producing nodules have been found on the roots of the plants. Our experience with soy beans does not indicate that this crop is likely to prove of any value in Eastern Washington. Extract from Bulletin No. 50, Washington State Experiment Station.



## The Poultry Yard

### CARE OF HENS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: As regard so much about, will say that I have so much about. Will say that I have been in the poultry business for a long time and have good warm houses and have tried confining the hens in the bad weather and letting them out when the weather was fine, and I find that after they have been shut up for a while they don't want to return to the houses, will take to trees, fences or anywhere rather than to be shut in the house; then a cold snap comes and catches them on the outside, the result of which is cold followed up by rouse or other deadly diseases so commonly known among the featherly tribe. I've found that the better plan is to keep your doors open, allowing the fowls to go in and out at will. They are much harder, don't take cold so easy and give far better results when spring comes. It is true, I admit, that by keeping them in with proper feeding and plenty of doctoring you can force a small egg production through the winter months but the extra price on the eggs will not pay for the extra cost of feeding and time, besides you will no doubt have an unhealthy flock to begin with in the spring, the eggs from which are not fit to set, besides it will take your flock most of the spring to recover from colds and rouse. Always allow your poultry to have fresh air.

A. R. WARD.

### OUR AMERICAN BREEDS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: No breed ever received the popularity of the American Barred Plymouth Rocks or the White Wyandottes, and they fully represent our ideas of what a market poultry fowl should be—medium weight, plump body, quick growth, yellow skin, yellow legs, and layers of good sized brown eggs.

No foreign breed has ever been able to cope with these two American standbys, unless the new Orpington will prove itself worthy of that class.

France boasts of her Houdan, and well she may, for it is a noble breed, of medium weight, plump, quick growth—but it has a white skin, dark shaded or white legs, and lays a white egg. There never was produced a better table fowl than the Black Langshan, and it lays a beautifully colored egg, but the skin of the fowl is so white. So we could name other breeds, like, for instance, the Dorkings, Indian Games, etc., but in all of them there is something lacking that we Americans want.

Even in the American class there are varieties which will never become popular, and some of which have already practically passed out of existence. The Sherwoods in appearance were White Plymouth Rocks, and the White Wonders look so exactly like White Wyandottes, the only difference in these two breeds is that they have feathered legs, while the varieties they pattern after in appearance, have clean legs. It was this leg feathering that crippled them.

Of late years the Rhode Island Reds have become quite popular, and they are excellent utility breeds, but they will never crowd out the Plymouth Rocks nor the Wyandottes.

The Columbian Wyandotte is a new arrival, and looks very much like a Simon pure cross between White Wyandotte and Light Brahma. They are excellent layers.

We call the Brahmas and the Leghorns American, but strictly speaking, they belong to England and Italy, respectively. Yet if one makes a comparison of both these breeds as bred in this country with those of their native country they will be altogether different in type. The Brahma of England, for instance, is more of the

Cochin style, and is not so prolific as the Brahma of America.

It must be said to the credit of the American fancier that all the varieties he handles he improves in their utility qualities. There was a time when he considered the show room of more importance than the production of meat and eggs, but today it is different. The day is not far distant when hens will be sold on their egg record instead of their outward adornment.

The non-setting varieties lay white colored eggs. The best winter layers produce a brown egg. Too much midlings in the feed will cause small sized eggs. The egg gradually decreases in size and weight as the laying season prolongs. The size of the egg, as a rule, increases with the age of the hen.

MICHAEL K. BOYER.

### KEEP A FEW.

Poultry raising as a side line on the farm should not be overlooked as a means of keeping the family purse from becoming too fat. The farmer should not consider himself too busy to help his wife look after the poultry interests. Of course the farmer of only ordinary facilities cannot go into the business on an extensive scale, and especially not when hired help comes so high as it does these days. Farm work requires practically the time from sun to sun during the busy season. But from twenty-five to thirty hens may be kept the year round without greatly interfering with the routine of farm work. The more prolific of these will easily raise three broods during the season. Most of the chicks may be sold when they have reached the frying size at good prices, the receipts from which should more than pay the grocery bill. From the increase, toward fall, both pullets and cockerels should be selected for keeping, while the older ones may be fattened for table use.

If carefully housed and kept, the hens during the late fall and winter will more than pay for their keep. Their feed need not necessarily be an item of any great expense, as the leavings of the table may be utilized in this way, supplemented by scraps of meat finely chopped, etc. Bran stirred into dishwater and given them in a flat vessel while warm will be relished. Warm feed during cold weather will increase the number of eggs.—Frank M. Beverly.

### HOW TO BUILD POULTRY HOUSES.

Among the recent publications of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, is a thirty-three page bulletin on "Farm Poultry House Construction." The bulletin illustrates several different types of poultry houses with detailed drawings of each. The publication also contains a thorough description of interior arrangements for poultry houses, which insure convenience and cleanliness. The bulletin is free to all Missouri Farmers, who will write to the Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbia, Mo. Ask for Bulletin 107.

### IT MADE EGG-EATERS.

An example of how a simple and apparently harmless change in handling layers may develop annoying and even serious trouble may be found in the following experience. Early in October of the present year a flock of Single Comb White Leghorn pullets was taken off range and put in the laying house. It so chanced that no straw was available for litter for this house with the exception of unthreshed, bundled wheat. Therefore bundles of this grain were thrown into the house and the pullets soon scratched them to pieces in working for the wheat in the heads. So far the scheme worked very well and lit-

ter was provided for the house, but trouble soon followed.

About the middle of the month the pullets began laying. As no other straw was available some of that from the bundles which had been picked apart by the fowls was taken from the floor and placed in the nest boxes. The pullets, however, had become accustomed to looking for grain in this straw and after going on the nest and laying they would pick and scratch around until the egg just laid was thrown out of the nest and often broken. These broken eggs lying around caused, as so often happens, some of the pullets to begin egg-eating. Luckily the trouble and its cause were soon discovered with the result that excelsior was placed in the nests in place of the straw. Very soon the pullets learned that no grain was longer to be found in the nests so that they gradually ceased to scratch there and the eggs reposed in safety until gathered.—Rob R. Slocum.

## The Apiary

### SHOP AND HONEY HOUSE.

A building containing storage space for apparatus, a well-lighted and ventilated workshop as well as a honey room, is necessary in comb-honey production. The arrangement and location of the shop and honey house will depend upon local conditions and circumstances. The usual mistake is in constructing these too small.

In the north the shop and honey houses are usually built over the wintering repository or cellar. Since rats or mice would do great damage to the contents of such a storehouse, the construction should be such as to exclude them. If a concrete foundation is used and the sills are embedded in a layer of green mortar, no trouble of this kind should be experienced.

If a series of out-apiaries are operated for comb honey, the supers and extra hives are usually kept in one building located near the home of the beekeeper. This serves as a central station and storehouse, the supplies being hauled to and from the apiaries as needed. This building may be supplemented by a very small building at each apiary, though in comb honey production this is not really necessary.

The honey room should be so located that it will receive the heat from the sun, preferably an upstairs room immediately under the roof. When so located a small hand elevator should be installed for taking the honey up and down.

The room should be papered or celled inside to keep out insects and to permit fumigation if necessary, and should contain facilities for artificially heating in case continued damp or freezing weather should occur before the honey is marketed. The honey room should be provided with ample floor support for the great weight that may be placed upon it.

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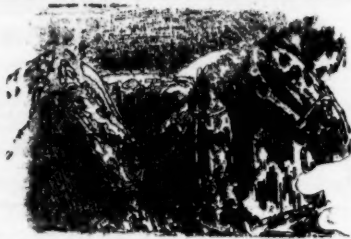
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## Horseman

L. E. CLEMENT'S WEEKLY LETTER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The racing in the West in 1913 will be under American rules, unless otherwise specified. The American Association did a decent thing in returning a vote of thanks to Mr. Billings for his fidelity to the American trotter in taking The Harvester and other trotting horses to Russia in order that the people of the Czar might see what America is doing, although in that country they have been trying to breed trotters as long or longer than we have. It has probably made it possible to sell more good horses, both in Russia and Austria, markets that have been of untold value in the past.

Tom Ervin is handling five head of horses at the Driving Park Place track, at Springfield, Mo., besides his own. One is a son of Pat Clare that is likely to give a good account of himself; a grandson of McKinney that was double-gaited is now pacing; a son of Kyrillie, 2:14½, dam by Douglas T., is learning the ways of the world in harness. It looks now as if there would be more interest in harness horses than there has been for several years.

February 26th Tangner and Brosius, owners of R, Ambush 2:09½, sold the promising pacing mare Birthday, by Wesley Baron, 2:17½, a sister to Vindicator, 2:29½, a trotting race record made at three years of age. Mr. Tangner bought this mare in December, at a forced sale, for \$250. She goes to Newport, Ark.

John C. Dysart of Springfield, Mo., sold to Kentucky parties a brother to John Dysart, 2:19½, for \$250. This is a promising gelding by Pat Clare, sire of five trotters and one pacer, all sired in Greene County, Mo., and not one of them out of a standard mare.

Ivan Link has just registered a standard son of Pat Clare that he will use in the stud. Mr. Link is more than enthused on this fellow.

The party from Kentucky offered John C. Dysart \$500 for Woodline Clare, by Pat Clare, dam Edna Woodline, dam of Peckline, 2:16½, a sire. Edna Woodline is a sister to Ella Woodline, 2:23½, dam of two pacers and one sire.

Tom Bass, from Mexico, Mo., dropped into Springfield on Thursday, February 27th, and picked up three good saddle horses and took another to train.

One good, successful fair which we are promised for 1913 will attract the attention that she deserves to the Queen City of the Ozarks as a breeding point second to none in the west.

N. B. Mitchell, of the North Side, will try to secure from one to four of the best brood mares for his two-year-old Sorrento Todd colt Cecil House 55595, dam Della Dalton, p. 2:19½, dam of Dolly La Porte, a sister to Cecil House, foaled March 20,



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The horse is the backbone and sinew of every farm—the call for horseflesh and muscle is continuous.

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## INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

1912, and December 20th, at eight months of age, trotted an eighth in 21 seconds, and one-sixteenth in 9½, a 2:32 gait. It is not strange that Mr. Southwick, her breeder, stands "fer'ninst" Gen. Tracy and Wm. Russell Allen, and considers this pacing daughter of Boreal as one of, if not his best brood mare. Her dam Maud Sherman has four trotters, two of them by Boreal, one by Bermuda and the fourth, a two-year-old reported by Mr. Southwick, but as her record was made in 1912 and the year book is not out yet, we are unable to place her.

At the present time Todd is the leading son of Bingen, the greatest speed progenitor, in the Electioneer branch, to date. At six years of age Sorrento Todd took a record of 2:11 and started his 2:30 list with the two-year-old Sadie Todd, 2:30; that he was the third son of Todd to sire standard speed; that he is, out in Nebraska, and became a sire younger than either Cochato or Kentucky Todd. Knowing that, Mr. Southwick is on the ground, and now considers the pacing daughter of Boreal as his greatest brood mare, making Cecil House and his sister line bred to Electioneer. It is not strange that Mr. Mitchell is more than half inclined to think the gods have favored him with one of the best young sires ever bred. If Sorrento Todd proves the best son of Todd, as he should be from his breeding, because no son of Todd ever had as great a mother. It might be a good time to do a little bragging on myself as a seer. About twenty-five years ago I was with Dr. Pitzer, of St. Louis, owner of Areases, that he kept at White Hall, Ill. It was along about midnight, and all but the most pronounced horse cranks had retired. I made the remark that of two sisters, one a pacer, the other a trotter, I would take the pacer to produce trotting speed. This had been my conviction from observation, for years. At the time of the next year's Kentucky sales I got a letter from the doctor, saying he was at the sales. They put up Rush Medium, sister to Champion Medium 2:22½. She was going low, as she was a natural pacer, and I bid and got her. Her first colt, Capt.

Walbridge, took a two-year-old record of 2:27, a three-year-old record of 2:18½, and is one of the leading sires in one of the European countries. Her second colt by Woodnut, Ruth Woodnut 2:29½, is the dam of Capt. Higginson 2:29½. She was then sold and went to Pennsylvania, where she was bred to the blind horse Epaullet and produced Yoette Epaullet 2:30, Fayne Epaullet 2:26½, and Hilda Epaullet 2:28. All of her five performers by three different sires of three different branches of the Hambletonian family have been trotters. What other demonstration would you want?

## SCIENTIFIC HORSE BREEDING.

By Frank B. Graham, Kansas City, Mo.  
(Concluded.)

During the last few years a new method in horse breeding has been established. One mare may be served and a dozen mares bred from that one service by extracting the semen from the first mare served. During the period of all early text books it was taught that the discharge of a stallion or jack was made in the vagina. This was proven to be untrue. More than one-half of such services are injected into the uterus when a normal mare is served by a good serving stallion or jack. This has been the difficulty in artificial breeding; the operator could not get the semen. Many experiments have been tried in the way of breeder's bags, mare bags, cervical plugs and other devices. The only successful method employed in this direction is an extractor having a soft, metallic point that may be inserted into the uterus and bent down to the lower part of that organ. By this means the semen of the stallion is drawn into a syringe where it may be immersed in warm water at 100 degrees and there kept a considerable length of time. A special capsule with a pointed end, made of the best material, is filled half full and inserted into the uterus of the next mare to be bred, and so on until all the mares present are served. Twenty mares can easily be bred at the average service of a ma-

## Registered Saddle Stallions, and Mares, Jacks and Jennets at Auction Friday, March 7

Hamilton Brothers, of Mexico, Mo., will sell 30 registered saddle stallions and mares, 20 jacks and 10 jennets at their annual sale Friday, March 7. The offerings in this sale will include the best blood of Missouri and Kentucky, and all of them are fresh, young stock, including a number of show prospects. If interested, write for catalog and arrange to attend.

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Electioneer Wilkes cross; one bay 8 years old; record 2:24 fifth heat, half-mile track. Two seal browns, 6 and 7 years old, good enough to head a farm; have state license. Colts to show, price, each, \$400.00.  
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**WILKNUT 42923**, bay stallion trotter, star, left hind foot white, 16.1 hands; weight 1250 lbs. Foaled 1903, by Red Roy 2:15½, son of Red Heart 2:19. 1st dam, Monnutta, 2:31, by Wilkeswood, 2:23¾; 2nd dam, Miss Wickliffe, by Wickliffe 2520; 3rd dam Monitor Rose by Monitor 1327. Wilknut is one of the best put-up stallions I have ever seen, for style and action he can't be beat. He was never worked for speed, but can trot fast. He can show a 2:20 gait any time. He is a sure foot getter and a grand breeder. Price \$250.00.

**MONDUKE 51540**, black or dark chestnut stallion trotter, star, right hind foot white; 15.3½ hands, 1100 lbs. Foaled 1909 by Baron Reaper 2:09¾, dam Alpha C. Wilkes (mat. rec., 2:24), by Wilkesmont 2:28, 2nd dam Pinafore by Abdallah Jr. 5729.

Monduke is a handsome stallion, good gaited, good headed. He has not been trained, but can show better than 2:30 gait. I think he will be very fast if given a chance, and should make a great sire. Price \$250.00.

**MONITOR RUSSELL 33727**, trotter, bay stallion, 15.3 hands; weight 1200 lbs. Foaled 1895 by Alley Russell 4602. Rec. 2:22, dam Monsulta, vol 13, by Sultan 1513. 8nd dam Monitor Rose, by Monitor 1327, 3rd dam Bay Dixie (dam of 3 in the list) by Abdallah Jr. 5720.

Monitor Russell is a big, strong, good looking trotter; he is a good road horse, afraid of nothing, looks like a ten-year-old. He is sound and a good stallion for any purpose. Price \$125.00.

**RESERVE FUND 5302**, 2:26¼, chestnut stallion, foaled 1885, by Nutwood 600, 2:18¾. Dam Lizzie Wilkes (in the great brood mare list), by Geo. Wilkes, 2:22; 2nd dam by Mambrino Patchen 58; 3rd dam by Edwin Forest 49.

Reserve Fund is the sire of 13 in the 2:30 list. He is a horse of the most perfect form, of the highest style and action. He looks and acts like a ten-year-old. He is one of the surest foal getters on the farm and should not be for sale, but we want Baron Reaper, 2:09¾, to take his place. Price, \$100.00.

**WILKTELL 55018**, dark chestnut trotter, 15.3 hands, 1000 lbs. Foaled 1910. By Wilknut 42923, son of Red Roy 2:15, dam Electwanda by Electeer, son of Expedition 2:15; 2nd dam by Reville 1472; 3rd dam by Strathmore 408. Wilktell is a nice looking colt, will be 16 hands, broke to harness. Price, \$175.00.

**MONTEITH 54085**, bay, two hind feet white, trotter, 15½ hands; weight 1000 lbs. Foaled 1910 by Mondorf 22009, dam Monella by Saywa 12726, son of Onward 1400; 2nd dam Lady Elliston by Elliston 5387, son of Electioneer 125.

Monteith is a large, finely formed, good gaited, speedy colt. He showed quarters in 40 seconds as a two-year-old; he will make a fast trotter and a good stallion. Price, \$200.00.

**NORWELL 56440**, trotter, bay, right hind foot white, foaled 1911. By Reserve Fund 5302 (sire of 13 in the 2:30 list); dam by Electeer 31500, son of Expedition, 2:15¾; 2nd dam by Reville 1472, 3rd dam by Strathmore 408. Norwell is a shapely, good-built colt, sound and all right. Broke to harness. Price, \$125.00.

**MONKELL**, bay gelding, foaled Sept. 16, 1908, 15.1½ hands; weight 1050 lbs. By Mondorf 22009, dam Monella by Saywa, son of Onward 2:25; 2nd dam Lady Elliston by Elliston, son of Electioneer. Monkell is a very nice gelding, has been used on the road some; had no track work, but we timed him quarters in 41 at the trot and quarters in 36 at the pace. He would make a very fast horse if trained at the trot or pace. He is good gaited and good headed. Price, \$200.00.

**MONJAY**, bay gelding, small star and snip; two hind feet white; 15.1 hands; weight 950 lbs. Foaled 1910, by Wilkes Mondorf 22009. Dam Monjane by Wilkeson 22022, rec. 2:25; 2nd dam Jane Wilkes by Monitor Wilkes 6692.

Monjay is a good-looking trotter, he has lots of style, speed and action. He is one of the most promising colts on the farm. Price, \$200.00.

**RESERVE VICTOR**, chestnut gelding, 15 hands, 900 lbs. Foaled 1910; sire Reserve Fund, 2:26¼ (sire of 13 in 2:30 list), by Nutwood 600, rec. 2:18; dam Monafare Belle by Wilkeson 2:24; 2nd dam Monafare by Monitor 1327.

Reserve Victor is a good-looking trotter, sound, clean and good gaited. Price, \$150.00.

Twelve weanling colts and fillies by Reserve Fund and Baron Mako. Price, \$100.00 to \$150.00.

These horses can be seen any day at the Colman Stock Farm. The Missouri Pacific R. R. trains leave Union Station for Colman Station on the farm at 6 a. m. and 5:55 p. m. The Rock Island train leaves Union Station for Creve Coeur, one-half mile from the farm, at 7:31 a. m. Creve Coeur electric cars leave on Olive street every twenty minutes. Get off at the lake and walk two miles up the lake.

ture draft stallion, as eight ounces is the average discharge for an animal of this kind. The per cent of breeders that are making a success of the capsule system is greater than the per cent of those who breed by the natural service. There are failures in both classes. There is this advantage in the capsule system, that when properly employed it is a complete service. The semen is deposited directly into the uterus where it must be deposited before fertilization can take place. A large per cent of the services made are not complete with the natural service; a great many mares have had difficulty at a previous foaling resulting in the cervix being closed or not in a proper position so that the spermatozoa could not find its way into the uterus. Such mares would not fertilize with the natural service under any condition.

It has been estimated that 20 per cent of the shy breeding mares can be fertilized with the capsule system when all other methods fail. With the capsule system only one service a day is necessary. This should be at a particular advertised hour so that all customers could be there at one time and save much annoyance in the way of making dates and crowding the stallion. With one service a day the spermatozoa is stronger, a greater per cent of mares will fertilize and the colts have more vitality. It is not uncommon for a stallion or jack to sire as many as 200 colts in a few weeks of one spring's service. When a dozen or more mares are bred each day the opportunities are greater. From the average discharge of a mature stallion there are millions of spermatozoa, only one of which is necessary to cause fertilization; the balance are wasted. There is no danger of getting the ovum or female egg, when extracting the semen, as it is not liberated for from two to five days after the heat period has closed. Fertilization in the mare takes place in the uterine duct, near the horn of the uterus. It is frequently claimed that foals gotten by the capsule system are not as strong, or may be deformed in some particular. This is only used as an argument by those who are not able to employ such system or that of a competitor who wishes to injure the up-to-date breeder. There is absolutely no difference in any respect in the colts except that the tax on the stallion being less, the average vitality of the colts is higher.

A great many of our valuable sires are being injured each year by an excess of service. Not more than two services one day and one the next (no two services closer than ten hours) should be employed for any length of time by any stallion or jack owner. Here are those who contend that stallions or jacks are capable of making a great many services in one day, and prove it by records obtained in Europe. I have tested numerous stallions in Europe with a microscope and find that they cannot successfully make a great number of services daily for a great length of time. The reason that mares fertilize under a condition of this kind is that in Europe regular routes are made, as a rule, so that in case a mare does not settle at one heat period she may be bred again. Every stallion owner should have a microscope so that he can test the semen of every service and know just what his sire was doing. Mare owners should demand this service so that they would have a means of knowing whether the stallion was fertile. The semen under a 500 diameter microscope will show thousands of spermatozoa that look very much like wiggle tails in great motion, if a stallion tests satisfactorily. Then the mare owner may know that his mare is not in breed-

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Flanders, 5-passenger	625.00
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Maxwell, 4-cylinder, 5 passenger	650.00
Mitchell, 4-cylinder, 5 pass., 30 h. p.	650.00
Mitchell, 4-cylinder, 5-passenger	700.00
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his particular section.

Stallions and jacks are different from any other class of live stock. It is not usually necessary that mare owners buy either of these as there are not many men who own enough mares of their own to make it necessary. In order that some individual purchase a good, outstanding individual it is first necessary to make it profitable. He cannot afford to make the natural service on a lot of diseased mares, but it is necessary that he collect a reasonable service fee from each mare producing a colt. About 25 per cent of the colts in the United States are never paid for; the owners of the other three-fourths of these mares pay all the expenses of maintaining the stallions and jacks. If a law was enacted in every state giving the owner of a stallion or jack a lien on the mare and colt for 18 months after the mare had been served, the competition would reduce the service fee to the honest mare owners. It would make the horse breeding business a pleasure, and more profitable to the men who breed horses, as well as to the stallion owners. A great many mares are traded and sold before they are known to be in foal. I have colts in a dozen different states that never were paid for and never will be. Nearly every stallion owner is in the same position. Every honest mare owner that is interested in better horses should favor a law giving a lien on the mare and colt for it will make the service fee cheaper to him and not cause the stallion owner to spend so much time collecting difficult debts. Many breeders state that they would rather breed the mares than to collect the service fees. Mare owners should also be particular about the individual who does the breeding and demand a more cleanly, skilful job, for it means dollars to them.

Every stallion owner who expects to receive the future patronage of those with whom he is in yearly contact must give his patrons value received and do business on the square. There is no other individual in a community who is in a position to do more good than the stallion or jack owners and we should urge them to lead a good, clean life and set a good example for all those with whom they associate daily.

J. H. Ball of Los Angeles, Calif., is in Mexico, Mo., buying saddle and harness horses from dealers and breeders. Mr. Ball is one of the leading horse-men on the Pacific Coast.



## The Pig Pen

### A CHEAP FARROWING HOUSE FOR SOWS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: As I raise pure-bred Berkshires only and try to have my litters come early in order to have spring pigs big enough to sell for breeding purposes in the fall, the farrowing house has been quite a problem with me. Last winter I made what I thought was good houses, with shingle roof and good flooring, but think they cost me \$100 each in pigs mashed. The sows would farrow a nice litter and in 48 hours would only have from one to four living pigs, the balance being mashed. I put in all the bedding that I thought safe, but most any time in the night I could hear the sows scraping the bedding up in a pile; they were uncomfortable and would scrape the floor, getting all the bedding in a pile and covering the pigs with it, then lay down, and the result would be more dead pigs to carry off. This winter I have made my houses out of baled straw, lay bales on edge, making the house two bales high and two bales in length and the same width; this takes 16 bales to make a 'house, or by making them with several in a row will not use so much; this plan will take about a half ton of straw to each house. If you have your own straw the expense of baling will be about \$1 for each house. I leave a door at the southeast corner, and for roof use cane hay or straw; cane hay is better; this makes the most comfortable house I have seen. I believe a sow can farrow in this house in zero weather and have no pigs with frozen ears. Keep the sow comfortable after farrowing and she will be quiet. I had a sow farrow in one of these houses a few days ago that I am sure did not move out of her bed for 30 hours, and they do not require as much bedding, and the sow will not root a hole to lay in. In winter a sow will root in a dirt floor to throw up an embankment to keep off a cold draft, and in summer will root to get to moist dirt to lay in, but in either case she is trying to make her surroundings more comfortable, so don't stick her nose full of rings, but look at her house and bed, try and locate the draft; it is there; but if you want to be sure to avoid rooting drive a post at each corner of the house, nail a 2x4 on them close to the ground and stretch field fence on the ground, then build your house on it. While these houses may detract from the appearance of your farm, they will certainly add to your bank account.

BEN T. PRIGMORE.  
Sweet Springs, Mo.

### PROFIT IN FALL PIGS.

An Ohio farmer, who has had the experience which teaches him that there is money to be made with fall litters, gives results with two Duroc-Jersey sows and their fall litters. These sows farrowed August 30th and September 1st thirteen and eleven pigs and raised ten and nine, respectively.

The feed they consumed, counting from the time the sows were bred until the offspring were sold, was as follows: Pasture, \$5.90; tankage, \$12.25; ground wheat, \$9.50; skim milk, \$2; lin-

### Berkshire Sows.

We are offering some of our best hard sows at half their cost. Bred to Ideal's Emperor. Also some fine gilts. Fifty fine Columbian Wyandotte hens at half price. Fancy White and Brown Leghorn cockerels at \$3 each. Also Wyandotte cockerels cheap. E. J. REED. i-i: OBLONG, ILL.

Mule Foot Hogs, Shetland Ponies. Miloh Goats, White Leghorn Chickens. John Dunlap, Box 474, Williamsport, O.

seed meal, \$2; soybeans, \$2; 193 bushels of corn, \$86.85. Total cost \$120.50. When they were sold they weighed 3,725 pounds. He received \$6 per hundredweight for them, or \$223.50, making \$103 profit, or 98 cents per bushel for the corn.

## The Shepherd

### MISTAKES IN SHEEP FEEDING.

Recently a serious mistake in feeding was called to our attention which cost the farmer who made it two fine ewes and a prospect for probably dead or debilitated lambs later on. The ewes were being carried through the winter on home-grown feeds entirely, their ration being made of corn, oats, fodder, and timothy hay which had been run through a threshing machine in August and blown into the barn. The ewes were fed liberally on these feeds, and about ten days before lambing time, two of them died, the symptoms indicating clearly that their digestive systems had become clogged by the feeding of so much dry feed. It was found that the ewes were extremely fat, which condition is not to be wondered at, says Farmers' Guide.

This instance is only one of many that occur every winter in all parts of the country. People, especially beginners, are apt to forget that the sheep cannot be fed like a steer and that their digestive apparatus is so constituted that too much feeding or the wrong kind of feeding will prove fatal in very many instances. Timothy hay should never be offered to ewes because of its decided tendency to cause constipation. Many sheep are lost every year through the feeding of this roughage. To the pregnant ewe, timothy hay serves her needs about as well as so much shavings. Clover hay or alfalfa hay are great favorites with sheep, and they have the further important quality of being more or less laxative. Their relatively high protein content, too, comes in very good play in supplying the need of the ewe just at this time.

Oats alone, while they are an excellent feed, are dry and fibrous, and tend to cause constipation in the animal. This fact is readily noticed in horses that are not working steadily, and the tendency is much more pronounced in sheep. The addition of one part bran to one and a half of oats corrects this, however, and an excellent feed is made, to be fed at the rate of one-half pound per day. Corn has no particular place in the ration of the breeding ewe, as it is primarily a fattener. It could be fed occasionally for the sake of variety, but the oats and bran ration should be the regular one. Allow the sheep plenty of water during the winter. Water does much to keep the digestive tract in condition and in rendering food in a state to be handled.

Whether the farmer knows or cares anything about the finer points of feeding or not, these fundamental things he cannot ignore. Some men—the hopeless sort—will see their stock die, bury it, and never have the least conception of the cause, except perhaps "bad luck," while all the time it may be due, and very often is, to his ignorance in feeding the animal. Such a man will never do or get along any better, for he will never know any better. But the wise farmer will investigate the cause of his bad luck—for there always is a cause—and when he finds out his mistake, he will not be found falling headlong over the stone again.

The officials of the State University of Idaho believe that there is great need for the extension of the wool and mutton-producing industry by



## Settle Important Things First

THE time to investigate harvesting and haying machines—the time to know which binder or mower is the best for you to buy, is before, not after, you have given your order. The success or failure of your whole season's work, from the plowing of the ground to the ripening of the grain, depends upon the quality and efficiency of the machines you take into the harvest field. Therefore, the selection of the harvesting machines that you will use is the most important decision you make. Settle that first—now—before the busy days of the season are on. Get catalogues from your local dealers, or send to us for them, and study carefully the harvesting and haying machines and tools made and sold under these names:

**Champion Deering**  
**McCormick Milwaukee**  
**Osborne Plano**

Bear in mind when you come to pay down your money that these machines have harvested the grain, and cut and cared for the hay from fields in every part of the world, and some of them have been in use in the United States for more than seventy years. The efficiency gained through this long period of field work under practically every conceivable condition adds nothing to the cost of the machine. In fact, it is because of this long experience that you can buy these time-tried and field-tested machines at the lowest market prices for reliable harvesting and haying machines and tools.

Another important point to bear in mind when considering the purchase of a harvesting or haying machine is the facility with which you can obtain repair parts if they should be needed. Delays at harvest time are too expensive to take any chance with them. You can secure practically any part of an I H C harvesting or haying machine within a few hours of the time that an accident occurs, and when you get the part to the binder it will fit in the place of the broken one.

To get the best work out of a binder it is imperative that the twine used be strong and smooth, strong enough not to break under the strain of tying the bundle and smooth enough to run freely from the can to the knotter. Twine that will do this is sold by I H C dealers under the trade names, **Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne, Plano, and International**. There are four grades of each brand, namely, Manila, Pure Manila, Sisal, and Standard.

Your neighbors know I H C machines and binder twine. They will tell you what their experience with them has been. The I H C local dealer can furnish you with catalogues and full information, and will explain fully all the good points of the machines he handles. You can get catalogues from the local dealer, or by addressing a letter to the



**International Harvester Company of America**

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more widespread use of sheep on the farm. To demonstrate what can be done with small flocks, for student use in the study of types and breeds and for student practice in sheep judging, splendid specimens of five different breeds have been collected for a university flock. The Rambouillet represents the fine wools and some very fine ewes to start the flock were secured from the Butterfield Company of Weiser, Idaho. Of the middle wool group, Shropshires, Hampshires and Oxfords have been chosen for the University. Some of the Shropshires were secured from I. B. Perrine, of Twin Falls, Idaho, others were imported from England. The Hampshires came from the Butterfield flock. One Hampshire ewe made a remarkable record in 1911 by dropping a pair of twin ram lambs that weighed thirty pounds at birth. The Oxford

Downs were imported from England for the University by George McKerrow & Sons, of Pewaukee, Wisconsin. One long-wooled breed is kept, the Lincoln. The foundation ewes came from the F. H. Neil & Son, Ontario, Canada. Part of the ewes of the various breeds are crossed with rams of other breeds in the attempt to secure the best possible mutton form in wethers for show purposes. Other ewes are bred to rams of their own breed to secure breeding animals for increasing the flock. Surplus animals are sold and receipts for sales used in purchase of other pure-bred animals.—E. J. Iddings, Animal Husbandman, Idaho Experiment Station.

Read the small ad columns. You will find many things advertised which are interesting even to read about.



## SUGGESTIONS FOR THE POTATO GROWER.

By Roy C. Bishop.

The potato as a foodstuff has become so popular both in America and Europe, that it may very properly be classed with "bread and butter" as a great constituent of human diet. It is one of our most valuable foods and a source of large income to the producers. About 400,000,000 bushels, valued at \$167,000,000, are produced annually in the United States.

The yield per acre and total production of potatoes in Missouri is far below what it should be. The average yield per acre in this state is 87 bushels. The average yield per acre for the United States is 106 bushels. While in Maine, which state produces the highest average yield in the United States, the average yield per acre is 210 bushels. Maine, therefore, produces almost 2½ times more potatoes per acre than Missouri. The potato crop in Missouri is not sufficient for home consumption. Only about eight million bushels are produced in this state annually. Thousands of bushels are being shipped into the state each year and for this reason the producer should be encouraged to modify their methods so as to produce more potatoes per acre of a better quality.

The potato is adapted to a wide range of soils and climatic conditions. Rich, sandy loams well drained and supplied with humus or vegetable matter are the best soils for this crop. The potato is a native of Chile where it may yet be found growing wild on lands which are naturally well drained. That it still clings to this characteristic of its progenitors is demonstrated by the lack of success met with in attempting to produce potatoes on poorly drained soils. Natural drainage is the best but properly tilled soil is good.

While it is best to have rich, sandy, tillable loam for potatoes, relatively poor heavy soils may be put in condition so as to produce large yields. Heavy clays are to be discriminated against, however. Soils of low fertility and of a hard, heavy character should be treated with a liberal application of barnyard manure for one or more seasons before being planted to potatoes. Some deep rooted, leguminous plants like cowpeas, clover, vetch, or soy-beans should be sown and plowed under for green manure. This barn or green manure will put humus or vegetable matter into the soil and give it a loose, tillable property. It will also add quantities of nitrogen and the deep thrusting of the roots of the green manure plants will produce a subsoiling effect and aid in soil aeration. Thus two things are gained by the use of green manure, desirable tilth and looseness for potatoes and a supply of nitrogenous plant food.

Large quantities of available phosphoric acid and potash are required in potato production and even in the case of the best potato soils these elements must be added for best results. Nitrogen can and should be largely supplied by means of green and barnyard manure but the phosphoric acid and potash requirement cannot be kept up in this way. Green manure, however, while in the stage of fermentation and decay aids in making the non-available phosphates and potash in the soil available to plants. Thus another advantage of this form of manure is seen. Experience has taught, however, that it will pay big to apply to the soil liberal amounts of potash and phosphoric acid for potatoes, even under these conditions. Sandy loam soils are particularly in need of potash. The Main producer, who grows 2 to 4 hundred bushels per acre often applies 10 to 12 hundred pounds of fertilizer per acre to his

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potato soil. In addition to getting an increased yield, his potatoes are firm and superior in quality.

If barnyard manure is applied to the potato soil in the spring it should be well rotted, otherwise scab may result. Better apply and plow under manure, if not well decomposed, in the fall or top dress in the spring after planting is finished. If commercial fertilizer is to be used, it should be drilled in with a wheat drill before planting time. Not less than 400 pounds should be used in this way.

If the seed potato displays any indication of scab they should be treated with formalin. One pint of 40 per cent formalin diluted with 30 gallons of water will be sufficient to treat 20 bushels of potatoes. Soak the seed two hours in this solution. Seed potatoes should be cut so as to give considerable size and two good eyes to each piece. A potato weighing one-half pound should be cut into but four pieces. The value of having large seed pieces is more fully understood when it is recalled that the small potato plant must depend on this for its nourishment for the first two or three weeks of its growth. Experience throughout the largest potato growing sections show that the size of the seed piece has a marked influence on the yield as does also the distance apart at which the seed are dropped. It is universally conceded that 12 to

14 inches is the proper distance apart to drop the seed and that one piece only should be dropped to the hill.

It pays to have the soil in fine condition for potatoes, just as for other crops. Thorough preparation is worth several subsequent cultivations. It is often advisable to harrow the potatoes several times even before they are up. This should be repeated while the plants are yet too small to plow. In raising potatoes the old adage, "well begun is half done," is good to follow. Moisture can be conserved in this way and weeds eradicated so that subsequent control of moisture, weeds and physical condition is very much facilitated.

Spraying should not be neglected even where only small patches are grown. Dissolve 6 pounds of copper sulphate in a small amount of water and 6 pounds of quick lime in a separate vessel. Then make up each solution to 25 gallons by adding water and draw the two solutions into the same tank. This will make a good spray for rot and blight. Add one pound of paris green to this for the potato beetle or bug. This amount of solution will be sufficient to spray one acre of potatoes. Spray as soon as the plants get 3 or 4 inches high and as often thereafter as bugs appear or there is any evidence of rot.

It is conservative to say, proper soil treatment drainage, treatment of seed and cultivation would double Mis-

souri's yield of potatoes and add 50 per cent to the quality of the crop.

Where potatoes are grown to supply the home alone it would be a great satisfaction to practice the best methods.

## NEW BOOKS.

Miss Will Allen Dromgoole is another well-known author who hails from Nashville, Tennessee. She has written some especially interesting stories with the picturesque Cumberland Mountains for a background, and is now engaged in writing a new romance of the South, a sequel to her delightful latest book, "The Island of Beautiful Things."

Messrs. L. C. Page & Company, Boston, announce that they have just gone to press with a second edition, before publication, of Theodore Goodridge Roberts' new adventure romance—"The Harbor Master," a tale of Newfoundland.

According to statistics compiled by the Publishers' Weekly, the latest "Little Colonel" book, "Mary Ware's Promised Land," by Annie Fellows Johnston, was the second best selling book in the country during the holiday season. This is an unusual record for a girls' book, since it is usually adult fiction only which takes rank among the "six best sellers."

A little ad can do big things. Try one at 1 cent a word.



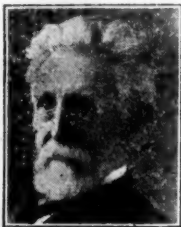
# COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

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Norman J. Colman.

Published every Thursday in the HOLLAND BUILDING, 111 North Seventh street, next door to the St. Louis Republic Building, at One Dollar per year. Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD the best advertising medium of its class in the United States. Address all letters to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

The RURAL WORLD is published on the cash in advance system and the paper is stopped when the time paid for has expired. If subscribers receive a copy with this notice marked, it is to notify them their time has expired and that we would be very glad to have prompt renewal. While our terms are One Dollar per annum—a low price considering the high quality of paper we use—yet so anxious are we to extend the benefits that we believe the RURAL WORLD confers on all its readers that we will for a limited time take subscriptions, both new and renewals, for 50 CENTS A YEAR. "Once a subscriber to the RURAL WORLD, always a subscriber." Farmers can't get along without it. Please remit P. O. money orders, or checks on St. Louis banks, as our banks all charge five cents for cashing local bank checks, however small. We appreciate the kind efforts of our patrons in all parts of the Union in speaking good words in behalf of the RURAL WORLD, and it is to these efforts we attribute our constantly increasing circulation.

The co-operation of reputable and responsible concerns, through our advertising columns—firms whose products and methods are creditable, and upon whose representations our readers may rely—is respectfully solicited, that our advertising pages may be really representative of American Manufacturers and their goods.

Contributed articles, communications, etc., on pertinent subjects, are invited. The Editor assumes no responsibility therefor, however, and their publication in nowise implies editorial endorsement, beyond the Editor's belief that frank and courteous discussion of all questions within the province of this journal is to the best interests of our readers.

Entered in the post office at St. Louis Mo., as second-class matter.

Ex-President Taft will now assume the professorship of law in Yale, while President-elect Wilson will assume the responsibilities of office in Washington.

It has been formally declared by the Secretary of State that the income tax amendment is now part of the constitution. It is now up to the man with a taxable income.

Kansas City is to be congratulated over the ease with which it has raised a \$100,000 grand opera guarantee fund. Kansas City generally does well whatever she sets out to do.

The Board of Health of Chicago has issued a pneumonia warning. The next eight weeks, the warning says, will see possibly 1200 deaths from this disease, consequently precautions are necessary. Among these are: Keep up your physical tone that the body may resist disease; don't frequent crowded, overheated places, impure air being an important factor in

the spread of the disease; the tighter the housing, the lower the physical tone and the higher the pneumonia death rate the open window is the avenue of escape from pneumonia.

Congressional distribution of seeds was ended by the Senate by eliminating from the agriculture appropriation bill a provision appropriating \$256,100 for that purpose. Among the more important amendments adopted was one introduced by Senator Hoke Smith, creating a bureau of markets in the Department of Agriculture.

Passenger delay due to parcel post still continues. Reports from all over the country show that passenger trains are still being held up by the transference of mail, notwithstanding the greater efficiency of the Post Office Department, which is putting on new men to meet the situation. At Missouri Valley, Ia., as an illustration, one train had to wait while thirty truck loads of parcels matter was transferred. The trouble is that when the packages were carried as express matter the trains did not wait for them, but now that they are mail matter, they must be carried on the first train out.

On July 1 next the collect-on-delivery feature will be added to the parcel post department of the postal service of the United States. An order putting this into effect was lately signed by Postmaster General Hitchcock. Under the approved regulations a parcel bearing the required amount of parcel post stamps may be sent anywhere in the country and the amount due from the purchaser collected and remitted by the Post Office Department. The amount due from the addressee and the collection will be made, provided the amount is not in excess of \$100. The fee will be 10 cents, to be affixed by the sender in parcel post stamps. This also will insure the parcel to an amount not to exceed \$50.

St. Louis County truck gardeners maintain the high cost of living would be materially reduced if the municipality would erect market places where they can sell their produce to the consumers. Under present conditions, they say, they have to do business in the street and on the sidewalk along Commission Row, and, although they pay for the privilege, they are handicapped by alleged arbitrary methods on the part of the commission merchants. A delegation of fruit and vegetable producers from St. Louis County appeared before a joint committee of the Council and House of Delegates Wednesday afternoon, to urge the erection of municipally regulated market places in the West End, where county farmers can rent stalls from the city and deal direct with the consumers.

It is not too much to say that in furnishings, equipment and architectural beauty the St. Louis schools have no superiors anywhere. A law just passed by the Missouri Legislature opens the public schools of St. Louis to children 5 years of age and to adults of any age. This city thus takes another long step forward in adding to their opportunities. St. Louis was a pioneer in kindergarten work and in manual training, and the admission of children at 5 adds a year to the period of primary instruction, an important fact to go with the other fact that the average pupil quits school before reaching the age of 14. But adult pupils, except at night schools, are rare in any part of the world, so St. Louis again sets an educational example. Under the new law any district in the state may make a similar arrangement in its public schools.

## ALFALFA AND SWEET CLOVER.

From the interest taken in these plants, I am not sure that it would not be a good plan for every farm paper in the U. S. to have a department especially devoted to them and their growing. It seems that the long existing prejudice against sweet clover, the fear of its becoming a noxious weed, as well as "that stock will not eat it," has been finally disposed of, and all who know the plant like it.

We are not at all sure that in many localities it will not prove a more desirable plant than alfalfa and in other places it is going to be known as the forerunner of the alfalfa crop, in that its growth for two or three seasons makes alfalfa soil out of any land.

It will be well to experiment some with it in the way of seeding lightly, say at the rate of four to six pounds per acre, and allow it to fully establish a stand by its own habit of seeding.

This will reduce the cost of getting established and with the first seed crop, home-grown seed can be saved and the further cost will be small.

Some eastern farmers are sowing a small amount of alfalfa seed with this clover, the object being to cheaply inoculate the whole farm with alfalfa bacteria, and the same plan will work well with sweet clover. There are tens of thousands of acres of rough land in Missouri and other states, land that grows but a sparse crop of grass, and on these lands sweet clover will make a heavy growth, in fact, giving as much pasture as richer and higher-priced land.

Missouri's good points are to be preached from 2000 pulpits in the state if the suggestion of Rev. A. N. Lindsay of Clinton, Mo., before the convention of the Federation of Missouri Commercial Clubs on February 25th, is carried out. The address of William Hirth, president, told of the immense values of Missouri products. He estimated the value of Missouri products to be \$500,000,000. With intensified culture, he said, the products of the state would be over a billion dollars. William H. Bloomer of St. Louis struck the keynote of the meeting when he proposed the organization of a commercial club in each Missouri county. If the St. Louis suggestion prevails a bureau to aid the clubs and the farmers to a better understanding will be established. Mr. Bloomer said a lack of social advantage accounted for a drop in the census returns of some of the rural districts. He declared the organization of country clubs would remedy this by getting more and better schools and churches. Bloomer declared the rural schools should take up work similar to that of the manual training schools of St. Louis and other large cities.

Speaking of the growth of cooperation among farmers, Bradford Knapp, chief special agent of the Department of Agriculture, says there is a great deal of cooperation in selling, but scarcely any as yet in buying. "Cooperation is a growing question. It is not Socialism, as the farmers look at it, but brings about a more direct and better relation between producers and consumers. There are many co-operative grain elevators and creameries in the Northwest. A co-operative cotton gin is being successfully operated in the South. But all co-operative enterprises must be unselfishly conducted if they are to last. Corporations are run on the principles of high finance; cooperation should be run on the principles of low and just finance. Shareholders in the cotton gin I spoke of are paid 6 per cent in-

terest and no more. The net earnings are distributed as dividends to the farmers who bring their cotton to the gin. Profits are apportioned not on the basis of capital invested, but on the volume of business actually done. That is genuine cooperation. When profits are paid to shareholders, the enterprise is corporative and not cooperative."

Easter comes early this year, but the trustees of Shaw's Garden are preparing for a big show for Easter Sunday, and voted unanimously to throw the garden open Easter Sunday, March 23. More than 500 Easter lilies will be shown and thousands of the finest and rarest varieties of hyacinths and tulips, including many novelties. Two announcements of importance in connection with the garden were made by the trustees. The first was the offering of a prize for the rarest and most meritorious new flower discovered, and the other the appointment of Dr. Jesse Moore Greenman as curator of the herbarium. Dr. Greenman is recognized as an authority on systematic and advanced botany, both in the United States and the old World. Dr. Greenman will have the care and be in charge of the development of more than 698,000 different specimens that are included in the herbarium collection. The herbarium really was started in 1858, when the late Henry Shaw, millionaire philanthropist, founder of the Missouri Botanical Garden, purchased the herbarium of Prof. Johann Jakob Bernhardt, of Erfurt, Germany, which numbered about 70,000 specimens. The prize for the new flower will be awarded by the garden at the third great International Flower Show in New Grand Central Palace, New York, April 5-12. The competing plants or flowers may be either foliage or economic, the only stipulation being they must be absolutely new to commerce. The prize is \$500 in money. The garden at this show will exhibit several novelties.

The Supreme Court's modification of the Sherman antitrust law to invoke "the rule of reason" in decisions upon restraints of trade, is attacked in vigorous terms in a report presented February 27th to the Senate by the Interstate Commerce Committee, which points out the dangers of "uncontrolled and unguided judicial discretion," and makes emphatic demand for amendments to the Sherman law to remove from the courts the power to determine what are "reasonable" restraints on trade. The report is the result of the committee's long investigation into the operation of the anti-trust law. The committee recommends new laws to define exactly what combinations are unlawful, so that both the business interests and the courts will have a standard upon which to proceed. It recommends a federal interstate corporation commission, with power to supervise corporations, pass on and approve combinations and agreements and take over the work of dissolving illegal corporations, such as the Standard Oil Company or the American Tobacco Company.

It is 'inconceivable, says the report, that in a country that is governed by a written constitution and statute laws that the courts can be permitted to test each restraint of trade by the economic standard which the individual members of the court may happen to approve. As the anti-trust statute is now construed it is impossible for any association of men, however diligent they may be in seeking advice and however willing to follow it, to know whether what they are doing or what they are about to do will be ultimately found by the Supreme Court to be a due or an undue restraint of trade.



## NOTES FROM AN OHIO FARM.

The County Farm Adviser: Look Well to His Qualifications.

By C. D. Lyon.

We had spring weather from February 14th to 21st, then a cold wave, snow flurries and real winter. Six years ago we got about two-thirds of our plowing done in March, and then came pretty near never getting the other third done in April, as it was the worst April on record, snow up to May 1.

I have been getting a good many letters concerning the Farm Adviser matter, some asking my opinion, others giving theirs, and still others telling me some things I did not like to hear. It seems that with the adoption of the county adviser plan, there has sprung up a crop of men who think that they have been specially appointed to do the Moses act, and to lead the farmers out of the wilderness of agricultural ignorance.

Some of them are doctors without patients, and some lawyers without clients, some are men who have been abject failures as farmers themselves and who have not touched a farm implement in ten years, while others are just plain politicians who think that the world owes them a living.

In my opinion, the politician who knows absolutely nothing about farming would make a better adviser than the man who has failed as a farmer himself, as the politician would shift around and try to hold on to his job, while the failure would bring failure on others who listened to his plans.

The man who will make a successful county adviser must be a man who has had practical farm experience as well as technical training, and be a man who can get along with the people who are hiring him and paying his salary.

If technical training were all that is necessary the problem would solve itself within a few years, as the agricultural colleges could put in a special course in that line, but the rub comes here—the young graduate would lack the experience, and the plain old farmer would lack confidence in him.

It seems to me that the young man who is the graduate of an agricultural college could fit himself for the position of county adviser by getting right out on a big farm, or a little one for that matter, putting in ten hours at practical farm work and two hours of study per day, for about ten years, quicker than in any other manner.

We often hear it said: "This graduate is a young man right off the farm, raised on the farm, and knows all about the practical side of farm life," but while sometimes he is, very often he is not.

He is often the son of a country preacher, lawyer or doctor, frequently of some wealthy man who lives in town and makes farming his fad, which has led him to send his son to the College of Agriculture.

Even though he be the son of a real farmer, he has been five years in high school and four in college, nine years away from actual farm practice.

To be perfectly frank about the matter, I would rather send my sixteen year old son to college and have him taught the strictly scientific part of agriculture by a faculty made up of young men who are recent graduates, than to trust these same graduates with the problems which must be met by the county adviser, and while I might study a good while about subscribing \$10 toward hiring one of these young men in the capacity I am writing of, I would not hesitate a moment in subscribing \$25 or more to put an experienced man in charge of the work.

While I want to see the number of

county advisers doubled this year, at the same time I would rather see the work stop where it is today than to see four or five big failures made by putting men in charge of the work who are not fit for it. There are capable men in the country, some of them graduates and some of them not, and if the people go a little slow, and not employ a man simply because he has a big wad of testimonials and wants the job, it will not be impossible to fill all the places with good men.

## THE NORTH MISSOURI FAIR CIRCUIT ORGANIZES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: At a meeting of the members of the North Missouri Fair Circuit, held in Trenton, Mo., on February 22, the following were present: D. Clark Thomas, representing Knox City, Mo.; T. R. Green City, Mo.; R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.; J. W. Schooler and J. M. Myers, Trenton, Mo.; Mr. Morrow, Plattsburg, Mo., and E. B. Iden, Smithville, were admitted to the circuit. J. M. Myers, Trenton, Mo., was elected Circuit President and T. R. Davis, Green City, Mo., Circuit Secretary.

The following dates were assigned: Knox City, Aug. 12-15; Green City, Aug. 19-22; Pattonsburg, Aug. 26-29; Trenton, Sept. 2-5; Plattsburg, Sept. 10-12; Smithville, Sept. 16-18.

Uniform classes and purses were practically adopted, as follows: Two-year-old trot, \$100; 3:00 minute trot, \$100; 2:35 trot, \$300; 2:25 trot, \$300; 2:17 trot, \$300; 3:00 pace, \$100; 2:30 pace, \$300; 2:19 pace, \$300; 2:13 pace, \$300; free for all pace, \$200.

Entries close July 15th, 1913.

The first four towns agreed to offer the following special show rings: Best Percheron stallion, \$1,000; best Shire stallion, \$1,000; best harness horse, mare or gelding, \$1,000; best saddle horse, mare or gelding, \$1,000.

Entries close August 16th, with 5 per cent entry and 5 per cent from all winners.

T. R. DAVIS,  
Circuit Secretary.

## WHICH?

Half a day testing seed corn, or two days planting every third hill and twenty acres the second time—Which?

First-class seed at \$3 per bushel, and sixty bushels per acre, or "any old seed" and thirty bushels—Which?

Ten loads of manure per acre and sixty bushels of corn, or let the manure lay and twenty bushels—Which?

Three cuttings of alfalfa per year and good feed, or one cutting of timothy and poor feed—Which?

Pure bred sires and a uniform herd, or scrub sires and all sorts of cattle, sheep and swine—Which?

Fifteen dollars service fee to a pure-bred stallion and a \$100 colt, or \$5.00 to a scrub and a \$40 colt—Which?

A dollar a piece for fruit trees of the tree peddler, or 25 cents a piece for those true to name from the nursery—Which?

The farm adviser might prevent the loss of \$25,000 per county per year, and will cost about \$3,000—Which?

You might skim over 60 acres and get 1,800 bushels of corn, or by good cultivation get 1,500 on 30 acres—Which?

Two big dogs will cost as much to keep as six sheep, and the sheep will bring a profit of \$10—Which?

Set a fruit tree and cultivate it, it will grow four feet a season; set one in the grass and it will die—Which?

After seeing the automobile show at the Coliseum everybody will be longing for the time when they own one. The beautiful up-to-date machines on exhibition were an inspiration.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A little work now with the drag will do more to benefit the roads than a lot of work later.—Sumner Press.

New York state puts \$5,000,000 a year on her roads. Is Missouri keeping pace with other leading states in proportion to her ability?—Bollivar Herald.

The acre-yield corn contests in Pettis county are arousing wide interest. There are sixty-four entrants in the junior class and thirty-five in the senior. Cash and utility prizes are offered.

By the sale of 205 fat mules in Calaway last week for \$47,186, the season's sales are pushed over the half million mark, the 2,363 head that have gone to market bringing \$500,105.25. Several hundred mules are still on feed in the county.—Fulton Gazette.

Lehnen & Gilliland sold this week twenty-two head of the best mules ever sold in Montgomery or adjoining counties. They brought \$275.00 per head and were sold to Howard Bailey of St. Louis. They were shipped out over the Wabash Sunday night.—Wellsville Optic-News.

Montgomery City is patting itself on the back on account of the success of the stock sale held there last Monday by Earnest and Hayden. Some fifty head of mules and horses, and some Jersey cows were advertised as an attraction and drew a big crowd of people to town.—Jonesburg Journal.

Miss Louisa Fahrni, four miles northwest of Russellville, has a tomato plant at her home which is six feet tall and has about eighty-five blossoms on it. Miss Fahrni's plant yielded one ripe tomato Christmas and one New Year. The plant now has four large and six small tomatoes on it.—Russellville Rustler.

Kelly B. Wilkerson deserves the thanks of farmer-stockmen in this vicinity for starting the movement to prevent the spread of hog cholera and for bringing Dr. Conoway here to talk to the farmers about using precautionary measures. Mr. Wilkerson is one of the County's most progressive citizens.—Mexico Intelligencer.

A lady whose veracity cannot be doubted, reports having seen a hearty and healthy looking young grasshopper basking in the sunshine Saturday afternoon. Volunteer lettuce large enough for use in February is rather unusual even for the mild Ozark climate, but that is what may be seen in this section now. Wish the greens would come along.—Ozark Democrat.

J. Mart Haire, who has been sick most all winter, was very agreeably surprised one day last week when several of his neighbors came to his home and cut and prepared thirteen good loads of wood, ready to burn. Mrs. Haire, assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Everett Martin, prepared a good dinner for them and they all had a good time, and their work was very much appreciated by Mr. Haire.—Laclede County Republican.

Last Saturday C. L. McMackin & Son had three customers who came into their store in response to an advertisement that they would sell any article in their line shown in any catalog in the United States issued by a catalog house, and save the freight. These three customers were not only convinced, but the sum total of purchases by the three was \$211. If every merchant would do the same thing, there would be less money sent out of the county.—Marion County Democrat.

The greatest improvement noticeable in this county in the past few years is the improvement in farm homes and outbuildings. A few years ago it seemed that the majority of

the farmers took very little pride in their dwellings, smoke houses or barns, but such is not now the case. Many of the old log houses have been replaced by neat frame houses and the yards are well kept; barns are better and bigger and give more protection to the stock in bad weather. Altogether the change is very noticeable, and work that has been done in this line is commendable and of value not only to the owner, but to the entire county, as it induces the stranger to sit up and take notice and the buyer to pay more for land when he sees he is in an up-to-date community.—Perry County Republican.

The object of the Moberly meeting of the Federation of Missouri Commercial Clubs, on the 25th and 26th ult., which is composed of representatives from the Commercial Clubs of Missouri, is for the purpose of effecting state wide organization and co-operation among the business men and farmers and others interested in the welfare of the state and community and willing to promote the business interests of both state and community. The farmers, the merchants and the mechanics, in fact every class of business is included and united in this club. It is recommended that all the Commercial Clubs throughout the state so extend this organization as to unite the farming community and the business interests of every town, large and small in the state. The success of the town of Montgomery and the farming community in organizing and raising the necessary capital to rebuild and operate the mill here shows what a union of two communities can do.—Montgomery Standard.

## GOOD ROADS.

With rare exceptions the new Congressmen who will begin their duties at Washington with the incoming administration are pronounced in favor of federal aid in improving the highways of the country.

Hon. C. F. Curry, Third California: "I believe in national participation and federal aid in highway construction. In inter-state highways reaching into every section of the country, provision for the payment of which shall be equitably apportioned among the several states and the federal government, when a proper basis of co-operation for the construction of such roads shall have been arrived at."

Hon. Frank T. O'Hair, Eighteenth Illinois: "Speaking to the point, I will say that I am in favor of good roads, and that the government shall formulate a system by which government aid may be bountifully expended in assisting in the upbuilding of our roads all over the country."

Hon. Allen W. Barkley, First Kentucky: "Nothing would conduce more to the prosperity and happiness of our people than a general system of improved highways, and I am convinced if this result is to be brought about the national government should co-operate with the States in the permanent improvement of their roads."

Hon. Allan B. Walsh, Fourth New Jersey: "A net work of good roads well made and properly maintained would, I believe, be a large factor in the fuller development and more thorough unification of the whole country. Proper maintenance of roads when made tends toward economy. Both the making and maintenance of good roads would seem, therefore, to be important objects of state and national legislation."

Hon. Howard Sutherland, Member of Congress at Large, West Virginia: "I have advocated federal aid in the building of good roads for many years, and will do all that lies within my power to advance the federal aid plan and assist in every other way in agitating the subject of good roads and in building them."



## Home Circle

Written for THE RURAL WORLD.  
I IS MY PAPA'S VALENTINE.

By Mrs. May L. (Monroe) Carter.  
With a casual glance as I passed along  
I decided at once something had gone  
wrong.  
For I saw my dear friend in his office  
chair  
Frowning intent with a preoccupied  
air.

Lo! A vision of beauty and childish  
grace,  
Curly hair, rosy cheek and bright  
smiling face,  
With a sweet little voice piping low  
and fine,  
Saying, see! "I is my papa's Balen-  
tine."

"I is doin' to buing my papa home to-  
day  
And nen wif mamma and I he muf  
stay.  
My mamma she cwy and cwy and feel  
so bad  
And say, it is de first twarrel we ever  
had."

"When nay twarrelled he head was  
badly aching  
But now her poor dear heart is almost  
bweaking.  
Papa went to de tub and stay all night  
long.  
Mamma say it not wight, but was all  
wong."

My papa sir, has not slepted de whole  
night fru;  
Don't oo fink dat is de weason he did  
do  
So naughty, and do to de office to stay  
Wifout his bweakfast, dis bwight Bal-  
entine day?"

She thought of her errand and tossed  
back her curls  
And flew away the happiest of girls.  
She crawled up the steps, at last reach-  
ing the top;  
Alas! the tiny form there came to a  
stop.

So I mounted the steps at two bounds  
or more,  
Caught up the "Valentine" and opened  
the door;  
With an apology, I'm sure was not  
heard,  
For the man at the desk neither spoke  
nor stirred.

Until the piping voice of the child rang  
out  
With a joyous thrill and melodious  
shout,

"I has tum to tal upon oo papa mine,  
Tant oo see I is oor 'ittle Balentine."

"I tum from mamma who has cwyed  
all iss day  
Tause oo my dear papa, had done  
away."

Astounded he gazed at his child a  
short while,  
Then presses her to his breast with a  
kiss and smile.

He, closely folding and fondly caress-  
ing,  
Exclaimed, "Nay, Millions could not  
buy this blessing!"

I closed the door and passed out into  
the street.  
There an old acquaintance I happened  
to meet.

Glancing up the steps, I beheld once  
more,  
Thrice blessed Valentine in half open  
door.

On papa's shoulder her dear curly head  
lay,  
For her pleading tones has chased the  
frowns away.

With a smile he hastened toward the  
home nest,  
And dear little Valentine may tell you  
the rest.

Blessed are peacemakers, thrice bless-  
ed are they,  
For they shall be called "Children of  
God" alway.

Written for THE RURAL WORLD.  
GROVES AND GLADES.

By Mrs. M. H. Menaugh.  
I know a place of rare paradise-like  
beauty and of picturesque scenes; a  
delightful spot, "far from the madding  
crowd," and not so many years ago  
those Elysian groves and glades were  
only a beautiful solitude. The tree-  
crowned heights and velvet slopes  
were resting places for diaphanous  
mists and dusky brooding veillings;  
then came one with an artist's eye,  
and a poet's soul, and 50 glorious acres  
entered upon their worthy heritage.

It is out from the city's noise and  
turmoil, so far remote that one seems  
far from the thriving haunts of man  
when entering its inviting gates. Away  
beyond charming O'Fallon park; the  
slumberous calm and tender hush of  
the two great cemeteries; and the hap-  
py homes and busy marts of old Ba-  
den; one finds it very accessible now  
that modern talent and mechanical  
skill have devised the Mercury winged  
electric car.

It is on the west side of North Broad-  
way, close to the foliage darkened  
length of Hall's Ferry road. One finds  
different hostages to Pan hung out on  
shrub and sward and tree, at the dif-  
ferent seasons of the year. Just now,  
toward close of February, the young  
Lombardy poplar is very erect and the  
bark has a significant green tinting  
that suggests an early spring. The  
weeping willow is more pensive than  
ever, and the peony beds are green  
and erect as rushes. The beauty of  
the all enduring evergreen trees are  
apparent as they rise up deeply, dark-  
ly and intensely strong in their own  
peculiar emerald coloring. Those trees  
are in an artificial grove, designed,  
arranged and attended by the owner of  
the place.

The topography of the spot would de-  
light a civil and military engineer—  
the open sward leading away in a level  
to where the river sometimes surges  
in; and that splendid height that na-  
ture planned equal to a war exigency,  
where batteries might be planted to  
protect rifle pits going toward the east.

The natural drainage, too, is de-  
clared splendid, and the hillside grows  
purple with the velvet tinting of the  
grape, the strong vines and rich fruit  
springing up almost by magic.

In all the river front, from Chain of  
Rocks to the mouth of the Des Peres,  
there is only one other place of equal  
beauty, and it is the magnificent loca-  
tion called by a very unpoetic name  
that is right on the south side of the  
estuary of the Des Peres.

In the old days, if the Indians were  
not too familiar with beauty to go into  
any new raptures, surely a wandering  
tribe coming by land or water rested  
themselves at this Arcadia, and vowed  
it an earthly haunt of the great spirit.  
The fifty acres are not all high land;  
there are meads and what are called  
"braes." There is something in the  
Scotch tongue that would well suit my  
place of beauty; it is the word "Bon-  
nie."

The natural aspect has been careful-  
ly aided by the woodland and nature-  
loving ideas of the owner. He uses  
the site as a location for his business;  
but it is high and far above only its  
work-a-day value with him.

He finds in its too glorious precincts  
a field for his artistic abilities, as are  
evidenced on every side, from the log  
cabin half way up the hillside, under  
bending boughs, the miniature lake

## DEFORMITIES CURED



**CLUB FEET** of any variety, and at any reasonable age,  
can be made straight, natural and useful.  
No plaster paris, no severe surgical operation, and the  
result is assured.

**POTTS DISEASE** when treated in time should result  
in no deformity; paralysis can be  
prevented and the growth not interfered with. Write for  
information and references.

**SPINAL CURVATURE** Recent cases usually make  
good recoveries and even  
those of long standing do well. No plaster paris, felt or  
leather jackets. Write for information and reference.

**HIP DISEASE** in the painful stage can be relieved and  
the inflammation permanently arrested.  
Shortening, deformity and loss of motion can often be cor-  
rected. No surgical operations or confinement.

**INFANTILE PARALYSIS** We can refer you to many  
responsible people all over  
the country, whose children, afflicted with Infantile Paraly-  
sis have been practically restored at this Sanitarium.

**DEFORMED KNEES AND JOINTS** of many varieties  
yield to our meth-  
ods of treatment, and if interested you should know about it.  
**This is the only thoroughly equipped Sanitarium  
in the country devoted exclusively to the treatment  
of crippled and paralyzed conditions.**



**ILLUSTRATED BOOK FREE** Write us for illustrated book which will  
be sent free on request to any address.  
**THE McCLAIN ORTHOPEDIC SANITARIUM**  
891 Aubert Avenue ST. LOUIS, MO.

and rustic bridge that spans it, to the  
carefully constructed bird house in-  
tended for feathered inmates of dimin-  
utive build. To the north there are  
dove cotes and very commodious bird  
dwellings.

The very outhouses on the estate  
are beautiful and in harmony with the  
prevailing tone. The workmen dwell  
in comfortable homes erected in one  
of the finest coigns of vantage.

A young grove of six-year-old trees  
are an especial pride; they have at-  
tained a splendid growth and are ar-  
ranged in a symmetrical design.

There is a rugged, gnarled old apple  
tree near the gateway. It dwells in  
solitary state and affords picturesque  
shade during warm days, and when its  
time of fruitage is at hand, it makes  
a great effort and drapes its low hung  
branches with hard, green-coated fruit;  
the effect of this matronly looking tree  
against a background of greensward  
and towering giants of the forest with  
sunset gleams or cold high lights drift-  
ing between the dark trunks, has a  
haunting charm that would bewilder  
an artist.

The tout ensemble is almost incom-  
prehensible; it lacks only the multitu-  
dinous tintings of Corfu or the sea and  
sky of Naples to render it a classic in  
clay.

Even if all the leafy crowning and  
grassy carpeting were taken away, the  
groves leveled and the birds flown,  
there would be the ineffable beauty  
that lingers in curved lines and gently  
swelling and declining distances.

There is only a small portion of the  
river visible, a broad band that is pearl  
gray in the landscape coloring; it  
seems that the Mississippi defies or  
violates the law of water seeking a  
level, and there it rises above its  
source to contribute its quota to the  
magic of the scene. In this time of  
year the Illinois shore is a dusky, far-  
away line, and in the near foreground  
there is the sere leaf, withered grass,  
brown stubble and turned under crop  
that gives tidings of a farmer's prox-  
imity.

From the hilltop the view is far in  
extent and sublime in substance;  
southward one sees Baden, the simple,  
happy northern end of a great city;  
south by east some of Baden and some  
of "far blue hills" that rise skyward  
in another state. North by west, ar-  
tistic frame houses, glimpses of the  
Hall's Ferry road, and the old Clay  
farm, now an adjunct of Calvary Cem-  
etery. There are foliage-hung dis-  
tances that one might believe a place  
of continual music from the flutes of  
Lydia and pipes and lutes of Arcady.  
And best of all there hovers the purest  
and most elevated of atmospheres. It  
is a sweet grove where health and hap-  
piness and innocence find a place of  
recreation; no harsh word or act ever  
mars the poetic quiet, no unseemly

person may enter in. There is an al-  
most sacred air of reverence and ven-  
eration in the beautiful calm place,  
where families may come and well be-  
haved young people who wish to  
breathe daisy-scented or new-mown  
hay laden gales; so the night stars  
never veil their gleaming faces because  
sacrilege has come into one of Nature's  
fairest temples.

Written for THE RURAL WORLD.  
A TIRED DRESS-MAKER WHO  
FOUND REST IN AGRICULTURE.

By Mrs. Annie Riley Hale.  
Six years ago, Mrs. Ida Sutton of  
Wilmington, N. C., who had devoted 18  
years of her life to the study of modes  
and the fashioning of gowns; and  
whose hands and brain had wearied of  
a task which involved so many  
stitches, and the humoring of so many  
feminine tastes, turned her tired eyes  
toward the country. The great truck-  
ing development of eastern North Car-  
olina, which was just getting under  
way, was on everybody's tongue. Tales  
of the wonderful yields in lettuce,  
beets, beans, and strawberries, all in  
one season; and the golden returns  
which these crops were bringing in  
from the eastern markets, swam allur-  
ingly before this dress-maker's vision.

The result was, that she purchased  
6 acres on "the Sound," about seven  
miles east of Wilmington, on which  
was a small wooden "shack," and in-  
stalled in it, her aged father, who was  
alone, somewhat broken in health, and  
glad of the opportunity to "play with 6  
acres" of ground in the open. The  
first year's crop of truck was not re-  
markable, and there had been the usual  
obstacles and discouragements inci-  
dent to beginners in horticulture. But  
the old man had gained strength and  
hope in the new occupation, and  
enough faith to plant a number of  
fruit trees. The second year's crop  
was much more gratifying, and Mrs.  
Sutton added more acres to her origi-  
nal plot each year from the proceeds  
of her dress-making. Two years ago,  
she gave up her city residence entire-  
ly and her dress-making clientele,  
moved out to her farm, and took  
charge of field operations in person.  
With characteristic vigor and enthus-  
iasm, she directed the "hands,"  
planned the crops, studied agricultural  
bulletins and farm journals; planted  
vines and shrubs, placed rustic seats  
under the pines, and trained honey-  
suckle and columbine over them; a  
poultry yard was constructed by run-  
ning a wire netting around a clump of  
pine trees, and placing nests and coops  
under them; a similar enclosure was  
made for the ducks, who found a nat-  
urally provided swimming-pool "when  
the tide came in." Mrs. Sutton had  
not dwelt more than a year on her  
small estate among the pines, when

## NEW BEAUTY IN ONE WEEK

Ladies everywhere are  
learning the great value of  
Beautiola, the remedy that  
removes brown spots and  
freckles, modifies wrinkles  
and aids in permanently  
curing Pimples, Black  
Heads and all Facial Blem-  
ishes. Price 50c per box.  
Agents Wanted  
BEAUTIOLA COMPANY, Dept. R, Beau-  
tiola Bldg., 2024 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.





## Utterly Wretched

### Nervous Prostration Long Endured Before Remedy was Found.

Miss Minerva Reminger, Upper Bern, Pa., writes: "For several years I had nervous prostration, and was utterly wretched. I lived on bread and beef tea because my stomach would not retain anything else. I took many remedies, but obtained no relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, when I began to gain at once. Am now cured." Pure, rich blood makes good, strong nerves, and this is why Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and enriches the blood, cures so many nervous diseases. Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called **Sarsatabs**.

she began to plan a more commodious house than the aforesaid "shack," the discomforts of which she had borne heroically meanwhile. Soon a neat, 6-room cottage was reared in the midst of the truck patches, and the morning we drove out to see her, we found her painting chairs and flower-stands on the front porch of her newly completed domicile, through whose large, well-lighted rooms, and wide reception hall, she conducted us with manifest and justifiable pride. It was truly a noteworthy achievement for one woman's energy and pluck, and might well serve as inspiration to many another city-worn toiler. She told us that her nucleus of 6 acres had grown to 117, all paid for, and fully half of it under cultivation. The character of the soil in this locality, the fine sandy loam which makes truck-farming so profitable, affords the best example of the lucrative returns of intensive cultivation from a few acres; so that the owner of 40 acres of cleared and tillable land here, is regarded as a very prosperous and opulent landowner. Mrs. Sutton showed us over the place immediately surrounding the house—the young orchards of choice pear and pecan trees; the grape arbors, among them the famous "Scuppernon" of this region; the large patches of lettuce, cabbage, onions, and strawberries—all growing without covering in the open; and she talked glowingly of the future productivity of her crops, when she had been given time to get everything in "ship-shape," as she hoped and planned.

From the corner of her verandah, looking North and south, may be seen dotted here and there, many country villas, much more pretentious in appearance than the Sutton home, though probably none which shelter more genuine peace and contentment. Far to the South, gleam the piers of the "Wrightsville Beach," and the roar of the Atlantic surf, softened by distance, mingles with the rhythmic sighing of the wind through the tall pines, which surround the retreat of this city modiste. It was easy to understand the soothing and healing effect of these sounds and this environment, upon aching muscles and frayed nerves, and we did not wonder at this woman's farming enthusiasm.

### OBJECTIONS TO ONIONS OVERTHROWN.

While nearly everyone has a natural craving for raw onions in the early spring, many forbear on account of the odor, while others object to eating them because they taste them for a long time afterward. It must be borne in mind that there is a great difference in onions. Old ones are naturally much stronger than new, and red ones are stronger than white. Both the Spanish and Bermudas are more delicate and less odoriferous than our home-grown ones, therefore preferable for eating raw. To relieve the breath from suspicion, a little sugar eaten after the onions, will banish the odor, as will also coffee or parsley moistened with vinegar.

Try a small ad at 1 cent a word. It will pay.

Written for THE RURAL WORLD.  
**SUNSHINE.**

By Albert E. Vassar.

Oh be cheerful, Oh be happy,  
While you're passing on life's way;  
Make your work a thing of pleasure,  
Casting all your frets away.  
Life is simply what we make it:  
Make it sunshine, then we say,  
Just cheer up and start to smiling,  
And be sunny all the day.  
St. Louis.

Written for THE RURAL WORLD.  
**STYLISH BUT NOT COSTLY.**

By Early Alice.

Did you know why Mrs. Green's girls look so neat and stylish? It isn't the amount of money spent on their clothes; it is a matter of patterns, buttons and thread.

When Mrs. Green makes a new dress she doesn't begrudge the twenty cents for pretty glass buttons to match the dress. Yes she could get white or smoked pearl for ten cents but she is trimming a green dress—her nice buttons cost ten cents more but only see how they add to the looks of the girls' school dresses.

Then the thread is bought just the right color to match the goods. Brown dress is made with brown cotton, red dress is sewed with red thread. The colored thread costs just the same as black and white, yet so many of us country women never buy anything but black and white thread. No matter what color our calico or gingham house-dresses are they would look neater if the white thread didn't stare at us from that bias fold.

There is the matter of patterns to consider last, but not least, because right there is the most vital point to consider in economy of home dress-making. When we hear a woman say she just cuts her children's clothes by guess we know she has wasted enough cloth to pay for a pattern besides the dress looks all out of proportion and dowdy.

Children that are not neatly dressed are more sensitive and will not learn at school with the happy abandon other stylishly dressed children go about their school duties.

Think of these things, mothers, and when you economize let it not be in thread and patterns.

### JACKSON CAKE.

A very rich and palatable cake is Jackson cake, which is prepared as follows: Put in a mixing bowl, in the order named, one cup butter, four eggs, one cup brown sugar, one and one-half cups granulated sugar, one teaspoonful mixed spices (cinnamon, nutmeg, and a bit of ground clove); two teaspoonfuls baking soda sifted with five cups flour; one cup raisins, one cup currants. Add sour milk or butter milk enough to wet the ingredients, and after mixing, bake in moderate oven one and one-quarter hours. The addition of nuts, about a cupful, further enhances the nutritive value of the cake.

### FOOD VALUE OF NUTS.

Rich in nourishment, nuts are an unappreciated substitute for meat at the Lenten meal. Peanuts, for example, afford twice as much nourishment as beef steak, rice or beans, and eight times as much as potatoes.

Next in food values to the peanut, comes the chestnut, which is so starchy as to be almost a bread. In Italian kitchens, it takes the place of cereals. Chestnuts are used in soups, sauces, purees, forcemeats, entrees, and all manner of sweet dessert dishes.

Fresh almonds are exceedingly nu-

tritious, but prove far more digestible when blanched. This is quickly done by covering the nut meats with boiling water, letting them stand three or four minutes, then rubbing off the brown skins between the thumb and forefinger. Dried, then salted in the oven, almonds make an excellent digester, a couple of them, carefully masticated, frequently relieving indigestion from other causes.

English walnuts, hickory nuts, and pecans are also high in nutritive value. The black walnut, which is stronger in flavor, is growing in favor for cakes, salads, and pickles. The pistachio seed or nut, is being imported in increasing quantities, and the little green kernels are not only used for coloring and flavoring but as digesters.

### CARE WITH MATCHES.

The greatest care should be taken in handling matches. Ten per cent of the fires reported in this country are found to have been caused by the careless use of matches. At least three hundred children are annually burned to death while playing with matches. None but safety matches

### FEATHER BEDS BARGAIN

\$8.40 buys from us one New 36 lb. Feather Bed and one pair 5 lb. New Feather Pillows. Satisfaction guaranteed. Agents wanted. Address: **SOUTHERN FEATHER & PILLOW CO.**, Dept. 201, Greensboro, N. C.

### Earn \$25 per Week.

Learn Automobile trade; be employed year round; travel. Day and night classes. Write:

**AUTO SCHOOL OF ST. LOUIS**, Dept. 75, 1915-17 Pine St.

### SILK REMNANTS

**WONDERFUL BARGAINS IN POUND BOXES** of beautiful Large Silk Remnants for fancy work, quilts, portieres, pillows, etc. One pound will make a grand bedspread. Send 10 cents for a big package of lovely samples. If not delighted return them and get 25 CENTS for your trouble. Agents Wanted. **Hammond Silk Co.**, 302 Spangler, Pa.

should be used about the home. By safety matches is meant preferably the new sesquisulphide match, which is not only safer to use and keep in a house, but much more humane to manufacture. After July 1st this match will be for sale everywhere.

Please mention **RURAL WORLD** when writing advertisers.

### PATTERNS FOR RURAL WORLD READERS.

#### 9512. Girl's Dress.

Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 3½ yards of 44-inch material for a 12-year size.

#### 9499. Girl's Empire Dress.

Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. It requires 3 yards of 44-inch material for an 8-year size.

#### 9498. Lady's Apron.

Cut in 3 sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

#### 9502. Lady's House Dress.

Cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 4¼ yards of 44-inch material for the 36-inch size.

#### 9490. Lady's Waist with Vest.

Cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 2¼ yards of 40-inch material for a 36-inch size.

#### 9455. Skirt for Misses and Small Women.

Cut in 5 sizes: 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 4¼ yards of 44-inch material for a 17-year size.

#### 9469. Lady's Corset Cover and Drawers Combined.

Cut in 3 sizes: 34, 38, 42 inches bust measure. It requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material for a 38-inch size.

#### 9509-9491. Lady's Costume.

Waist 9509 cut in 5 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Skirt 9491 cut in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 5½ yards of 40-inch material with 1¼ yards of 27-inch material for the waist tucker, for a 36-inch size. This calls for two separate patterns, 10c for each.

Pattern No. .... Size .... Years

Bust ..... in. Waist ..... in.

Name .....

Address .....

**RURAL WORLD** readers should note that in ordering patterns for waist, give bust measure only; for skirts, give waist measure only. For children give age only, while for patterns of aprons say large, small or medium.





## WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

Cattle and Hogs Higher—Supply Light  
—Poultry, Butter and Eggs Steady  
—General Review of Market.

**CATTLE**—The run of steers embraced about 20 cars, and the way buyers ran over each other to get kills it looked like the supply was way short of the demand. Competition was a prominent factor in the trade and values advanced 10c to 15c over the close Friday and are a good quarter higher than the corresponding time last week. Quality was good and the top was \$8.75, paid for some choice grade 1,270-pound steers. The big end of the offering were good quality and sold from \$8.10 to \$8.50. A few light-weight medium-grade steers sold at \$7.85 and some medium-grade yearlings sold from \$7.35 to \$7.70. Not many common steers were offered and between the feeder buyers and the kills they found a ready outlet.

The demand for heifers was a good bit in excess of the supply and keen competition caused an advance of 10c to 15c over the close last week. The market was "red hot" and it was a price and sell affair all the way through. All grades of heifers were in request, but the good to choice kinds were the favorites. Quality was good and odd-head lots sold as high as \$8.25. The carload top was \$7.65 and the good-grade kind of the right weight sold from \$7 to the top. Medium-grade heifers sold at \$6.50 and \$6.75 and very few common enough to sell under \$6 arrived.

Medium to good cows got a strong call and prices were 10c to 15c up from the close Friday. The good-grade kind were particularly good sellers and the top reached \$7.50. A good showing of the good-weight kind sold from \$6.50 to the top and the medium grade sold from \$5.25 to \$6.25. The demand for canners and cutters was good, but values remained steady with last week. Most of the canners sold at \$4 to \$4.15.

Fresh supplies of stock and feeding cattle were light and the market was unchanged from the close last week. Several countrymen were in after feeders, but not a great many cattle changed hands. The bulk of the stock and feeding steers are breasting the \$7 mark and the medium kind around \$6.75. Feeding steers with weight were lacking and several calls were filled.

## Country Produce.

**GRASS SEEDS** (per 100 pounds)—Good grades of all varieties in light offering (being firmly held), and in demand at full quotations. There is a great deal of inferior to fair timothy and some inferior and ordinary grades of other seeds offered, which are dull and low priced. Millet—Common or white at \$1.20 to \$1.25, German at \$1.35 to \$1.40, mixed down to \$1 to \$1.05. Hungarian at \$1.10 to \$1.20; timothy at 50c to \$1.00 for tallings to \$2 to \$2.50 for trashy, \$2.80 to \$2.95 for fair, \$3.10 to \$3.25 for prime and \$3.30 to \$3.35 for choice bright; clover at \$6 to \$12 for weedy up to \$17 to \$17.50 for clean; redtop at \$8 to \$9 for recleaned—inferior, trashy, etc., less. Sales: Timothy—20 sacks at \$2.67, 21 at \$3, 1 at \$2.60; redtop—2 sacks at \$5; clover—3 sacks at \$5.50, 4 at \$16.65; also 1 car clover to arrive and 1 car poor millet spot p. t.

**STOCK PEAS**—Sales 10 sacks whip-poorwill and 4 sacks new era at \$2.01.

**SORGHUM CANE SEED**—At 80c to \$1.10 per 100 pounds.

**SUNFLOWER SEED**—At \$2.75 to \$3.25 per 100 pounds.

**ONION SETS**—Bottoms per Lushel at \$1.25 for red and yellow and \$1.40 for white.

**DRIED FRUIT**—Apples: Evaporated rings—inferior 3c to 3½c, fair to prime 3½c, choice at 4c; chops, cores

and peelings ½c to ¾c for sun-dried to 1c for bleached evaporated; sun-dried—dark and poor 2c to 2½c, large bright quarters 3½c. Peaches—s. d. halves 5c to 6c.

## Provisions.

Strong and higher on pork, steam lard and loose d. s. meats; steady and firm on green, s. p. and s. c. meats. Demand quiet.

**PORK**, f. o. b.—Standard mess in a jobbing way nominally at \$20.25.

**LARD**—Prime steam nominally at 10.50c to 10.60c f. o. b. at close. Kettle-rendered at 11¼c in tierces.

**GREEN MEATS**—Hams—10 to 12 lb. average at 13¼ to 14c; 12 to 14 lb. average at 13½ to 13¾c; 14 to 16 lb. average at 13¾ to 13¾c; 18 to 20 lb. average at 13¾ to 13¾c; skinned hams, 13¼ to 14¼c; bellies, heavy to medium at 11½ to 12¼c, 6 to 8 lb. average at 16¼c, 8 to 10 lb. average at 16¼c, 10 to 12 lb. average at 15c, 12 to 14 lb. average at 14c; shoulders at 10¼ to 10½c, skinned shoulders at 10¼ to 11c; picnic at 9 to 9¼c; pork loins at 14 to 14¼c for light and 13 to 13½c for heavy; lean outts at 11½ to 12½c.

**S. P. MEATS**—Hams—10 to 12 lb. average at 13¼ to 13¾c, 12 to 14 lb. average at 13½ to 13¾c, 14 to 16 lb. average at 13¾ to 13¾c, 18 to 20 lb. average at 13¾ to 14¼c, according to age; skinned hams at 13¼ to 14¼c, according to age; shoulders at 9¾ to 10c, picnic at 8¾ to 9¼c; clear bellies at 13c to 15¼c.

## Poultry, Butter and Eggs.

**EGGS**—Active, but owing to large receipts, ruled slightly lower. Current receipts at 18¼c including new cases, 18¼c in good secondhand cases and 18c cases returned; miscellaneous lots from 14¼c to 17¼c; Arkansas and Southern running light in weight 1c per dozen less. Duck eggs at 25c and goose eggs at 40c.

**BUTTER**—Fresh make of all grades in fair demand and steady, with barely ample supplies; old or held stock plentiful, dull and nominal. Current make: Creamery—Extra, 35c, first, 30c; seconds, 28c; ladle-packed, 24c. Packing stock (average receipts of roll included) at 19c—sweet fresh roll wrapped in cloth more.

**LIVE POULTRY**—Receipts show a slight increase, but were still extremely light, and were bought up at full quotations. Broilers higher, while turkeys, young chickens, old hens, ducks and choice geese ruled firm, and when running very nice in quality brought a premium price. Turkeys—Choice dressing, 18c small and poor 11c. Fowls (hens) 13c. Chickens 15c, staggy young roosters 9c, broilers 20c, old cocks 7c. Geese—Full-feathered 9c, poor or plucked 6c. Ducks—Good run 16c, poor or plucked less. Capons—7 lbs. and over 19c 6 lbs. and under 17c.

## Vegetables.

**POTATOES**—Market stronger on fancy sound stock, under liberal offerings and a fair demand, but dull on anything off in quality; fresh arrivals moderate. Northern, sacked on track: Rural at 50 to 52c, dusty do at 53c, burbank at 49 to 51c, fancy russet more; Red River early Ohio salable in a small way at 55 to 56c delivered, sandland Ohio at 49 to 50c delivered; frost-ed, mixed, undersized or otherwise inferior less.

**ONIONS**—Market overstocked, dull and no sale for off stock and demand limited even for extra fancy. Fancy to extra fancy sacked red globe at 23c to 27c delivered—all inferior stock less, price dependent on condition and quality; sacked white at 40c per sack to 60c per bushel delivered.

The want columns of a newspaper is the thermometer by which to measure the interest taken in the advertising columns.

## Cattle

## ECONOMICAL BEEF PRODUCTION.

Bulletin No. 132, entitled, "Economic Beef Production," by H. R. Smith, has just been issued by the Nebraska experiment station. This report embraces fifty-two pages, and gives the result of four experiments in which comparisons are made of different rations suitable for producing beef in Nebraska, and of different types and breeds of cattle fed under like conditions. The general conclusions as published in the summary of this bulletin are as follows:

"(1) In comparing bran, linseed meal and cold pressed cottonseed cake each as a source of protein supplementing corn meal and silage, the cold pressed cake proved to be worth 50 per cent more per ton than wheat bran, and linseed meal 18 per cent more per ton than cold pressed cottonseed cake.

"In the use of each of these supplementary protein feeds with corn meal and prairie hay, the cold pressed cottonseed cake showed a value per ton 22 per cent greater than wheat bran, and the linseed meal 28 per cent more than the cottonseed cake.

"(2) Where alfalfa was used in connection with corn meal and silage, or corn meal and prairie hay, large gains were made without the use of a concentrated protein food. The gains in both experiments where alfalfa was fed were larger, less costly, and much more profitable. These experiments, supplementing what had previously been found, show that beef can be produced in Nebraska at a lower cost and with greater profit on a combination of the corn plant and alfalfa hay than on any other combination of foods available in the state.

"(3) These experiments show that corn silage gives larger gains than shredded corn stover when each is fed with corn meal and alfalfa, and for beef production is worth 60 per cent more per ton.

"(4) Corn stover has a value of 80 per cent as great as prairie hay, and the portion consumed is fully as valuable. Prairie hay at its usual market price is not profitable for fattening cattle.

"(5) In comparing a ration consisting of a heavy feed of corn meal, alfalfa, and a light feed of silage, with a ration consisting of a medium quantity of each feed and a ration consisting of a light feed of corn, alfalfa and a heavy feed of silage, yearling steers being fattened for market made cheaper and more profitable gains on the larger feed of corn and smaller feed of corn silage.

"(6) In growing calves to be fattened later for market, the cheapest gains were made on a liberal ration of corn silage and alfalfa, without grain, the cost of gains increasing in proportion to the amount of corn meal fed.

"(7) These experiments show that there is a great variation in the capacity of individual steers to make gains under like conditions. The data do not show that the individuals of one breed make larger gains than those of another breed. The variation in gain seems to be fully as great within a breed as between representatives of different breeds.

"(8) Type or conformation seems to be a controlling factor, the low-set, more compact types having something of an advantage in gains and much in early maturity over the rangy types.

"(9) Gains seem to correlate to a considerable degree with body capacity as indicated by the size of the middle girth, the largest gainers having relatively larger middle girths at the same weight in most instances.

"(10) While the average gains made

## EDISON HOTEL

(European)

107 NORTH 18th ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.  
(One block from Union Station)  
Caters to Stockmen, Shippers and Country Merchants; makes a special rate of 50c, 75c, \$1.00 per day. Give us a trial.



**IMPROVE YOUR STOCK**  
It Pays to Clip  
Horses, Mules and Cows. They are healthier and render better service. When the heavy coat that holds the wet sweat and dirt is removed, they are more easily kept clean, look better, get more food from their feed and are better in every way. The best and most generally used clipper is

**The Stewart**  
Ball Bearing  
Clipping Machine  
It turns easier, clips faster and closer and stays sharp longer than any other. Gears are all file hard and cut from solid steel bar. PRICE \$7.50  
They are enclosed, protected and run in oil; little friction, little wear. Has six feet of new style easy running flexible shaft and the celebrated Stewart single tension clipper head, highest grade.  
Get one from your dealer or send \$6.00 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance. Money and transportation charges back if not satisfied.

**CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.**  
612 La Salle Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.  
Write for complete new catalog showing world's largest and most modern line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines.

**PURE-BRED REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE**  
The Greatest Dairy Breed.  
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.  
Holstein-Friesian Association, Box 122, Brattleboro, Vt.

by all dairy bred steers are nearly the same as those made by the beef bred steers up to the age of twenty-three months, the latter showed in most instances a higher condition of flesh, a larger proportion of high-priced meat, and sold for a higher price per hundred, returning larger profits to the feeder on the basis of the same initial cost per hundred."

## VETERINARY NOTES.

We should quit thinking of tuberculosis as a hereditary disease and realize that it is an infectious disease. In extremely rare instances a calf may be born with tuberculosis, but such instances are so rare that they are unimportant.

In buying young cattle for breeding purposes it is decidedly safer to buy subject to tuberculin test from a herd where little or no tuberculosis exists, than to buy from a badly infected herd, even though the diseased animal does not react on test.

There is no satisfactory medical treatment for blackleg, but blackleg vaccine is a very good preventive. It may be obtained in many forms from different sources. The Veterinary Division, Experiment Station, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn., keeps constantly on hand a supply of government vaccine for free distribution to cattle owners and veterinarians.

There is probably no state in the Union where pure-bred cattle are so free from tuberculosis as they are in Minnesota, and no state into which a breeder can go and purchase with equal safety. When he buys in Minnesota he gets from the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, a certificate of tuberculin test made usually by the State. This certificate of test is practically underwritten by the State of Minnesota. The percentage of tuberculosis in our pure-bred herds is extremely low for practically all such herds have been officially tested two or more times.—Dr. M. H. Reynolds, University Farm, St. Paul.



## The Dairy

### PASTEURIZATION OF MILK AND CREAM IN THE HOME.

By J. H. Frandsen, Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, Neb.

When it is not possible to obtain milk from a source absolutely above suspicion, it is desirable that it should be carefully pasteurized (that is, heated to a temperature varying from 150 degrees F. to 160 degrees F. for at least 20 minutes) before being used for food purposes, particularly if it is to be used for children. Much of the milk sold in the large cities frequently contains large numbers of bacteria. While it is true that most of the germs in milk are harmless, it is a fact that dangerous disease germs sometimes gain access to the milk supply.

Milk may contain germs of typhoid, diphtheria, tuberculosis, and other diseases, especially if either the cows or any of the people handling the milk are suffering from these diseases. These germs do not in any way change the appearance or composition of the milk, hence their presence cannot be detected by any of the ordinary methods of inspection, yet when such milk is introduced into the system a susceptible person, they may multiply very rapidly and in this way seriously affect the health of the person consuming the milk.

#### Meaning of Pasteurization.

Pasteurization—the name derived from Pasteur, the discoverer of this method of treating liquids—is simply the heating of milk to a moderately high temperature followed by rapid cooling. This process when properly carried out will destroy any disease-producing bacteria that may have gained access to the milk, including those causing intestinal disturbances in children, and enough other germs to retard the souring of milk (or cream) without injuring its flavor or keeping qualities. Pasteurization can be accomplished in the home by the use of either of the following simple outfits.

#### Best Method of Pasteurization.

Milk can be pasteurized most efficiently in the bottles in which it is received. To do this a small tin pail with a perforated false bottom, can be used. If a special pail is not at hand, the same results can be secured by using an ordinary tin pail with an inverted pie tin placed in the bottom of the same. This false bottom is placed in the pail so as to permit circulation of water and prevent bumping of the bottles. An accurate thermometer should be placed in the water or in one of the bottles. Set the bottles of milk in the pail and fill with water nearly level with the milk in the bottles. Place the pail with the milk bottles on the stove and heat until the thermometer indicates a temperature of from 150 to 160 degrees F. The pail and bottles should then be removed from the stove and allowed to stand 25 minutes in the hot water. Now remove the cover and place the pail under a cold water faucet, allowing the water to run slowly into the pail. Continue until all the hot water has been replaced with the cold water and the temperature of the milk has been reduced to about that of the water. This is the cheapest and most efficient way of cooling and will also prevent breaking of bottles. The milk can then be conveyed to the refrigerator and placed on ice until required for use.

#### Most Desirable Method of Pasteurizing Milk for Babies.

Whenever it is necessary to use cow's milk in place of mother's milk for the feeding of infants, it effectually safeguards against contamination

and greatly facilitates matters to use a special bottle. The special features of this bottle are a wide neck and rounding corners, enabling the bottle to be easily cleaned. Being made also to withstand changes of temperature, it may be readily used for pasteurizing the milk. During the process of pasteurization and until feeding time, a clean cotton plug can be used in place of the rubber nipple, thus preventing injury to the rubber and keeping the milk free from fresh contamination before being fed. With a sufficient number of bottles for the baby's entire daily ration all may be prepared at one time. Then when feeding time comes the bottle to be used may be taken from the refrigerator and reheated to the proper temperature, the rubber nipple slipped on—and it is ready for use.

It is well to remember that pasteurized milk should not be used for the feeding of children after it is 24 hours old.

#### Pasteurizing Without a Thermometer.

While most satisfactory results are secured by heating the milk to the proper temperature and holding it at this temperature exactly the desired time, some people prefer an apparatus which does not require as careful watching as the method previously described. For such people the Strauss Pasteurizer is perhaps the most satisfactory device that can be suggested. He gives the following direction for the manufacture of a home pasteurizer, six pint bottle size:

Height of pan.....14 1/4 inches  
Diameter of pan.....10 1/2 inches  
Distance of top of bracket

from bottom of pan.... 6 1/2 inches  
Amount of water..... 9 quarts

If there is no objection to the slightly cooked flavor, the process of pasteurizing (heating the milk or cream) need not be so carefully done. All that is necessary is to place the milk or cream in a double boiler and bring to the scalding point, and immediately cool. This process will kill germs present fully as effectively as other methods described. The only objection is the fact that some physicians believe that milk that has been heated to the scalding point is rendered slightly less digestible than if carefully pasteurized at a lower temperature and for a longer period of time, as previously suggested.

At the Pennsylvania and Vermont experiment stations, they experimented with old process oil meal and cottonseed meal as feeds for dairy cows. As a result it was found that a pound of cottonseed meal was slightly more valuable than a pound of oil meal. There is very little difference between the two feeds, however, and we are inclined to assign to them equal value. Under some conditions we would prefer oil meal, because of its loosening effect upon bowels. For cows just before and just after calving, we would prefer oil meal to cottonseed meal. When the roughage consists largely of such constipating feeds as corn stover, timothy hay, etc., we would prefer oil meal to cottonseed meal. But if there is silage in the ration, or in alfalfa or clover is part of the roughage, or if considerable amounts of bran are being fed, we certainly would prefer cottonseed meal to oil meal at current prices. Cottonseed meal generally costs less, pound for pound, than oil meal, and under average corn belt conditions is a slightly more economical milk producer. But care must be taken that only the best quality of cottonseed meal is fed. It should be added gradually to the ration, and we would not care to feed more than three pounds of it daily to the average cow.

People read advertisements with a relish. All who advertise in this paper are reliable.

## Towers' Surface System



Cultivator

Corn Prize Winners of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota  
RESPECTIVE YIELDS PER ACRE WERE:

Earl Zeller, Cooper, Iowa, 141 Bushels  
Ivan Houser, Farmer City, Illinois, 123 Bushels  
Chester Yarnell, St. James, Minn., 102 Bushels

All Used TOWER SURFACE CULTIVATOR

As also did I. E. Proudft, of Altoona, Iowa, winner Grand Sweepstakes Corn Prize, Ames, Iowa.

MR. FARMER:—For 1913 is our name "TOWER" on your cultivator tongue? Get our Free Booklet. Write Today. A Postal Brings It. We Are the Manufacturers.

J. D. Tower & Sons Co., 5th St., Mendota, Ill.

### NOTES FROM AN ILLINOIS FARM.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Once more we want to say, "Don't push those colts and boys too hard." It is hard for some to realize how soft they are.

We have been plowing all week, but though we have three pretty good aged mares, we have not done more than two-thirds of a full day's work. We never had a team sweat so in February; in fact we unharnessed and cleaned them well at noon as we always do when they sweat.

We hear a great deal about fall vs. spring plowing, but we prefer winter plowing:

First, because there is time to destroy worms and insects, and the spring rains will settle the furrows.

Second, there is not so much leaching and washing.

#### Winter Plowing.

Many of my neighbors say, "Plowing! isn't it too wet?" We answer that there is water in the furrow in low places, but we tie up the horses' tails and drive right through. We are not afraid of injuring land by plowing wet if it is sure to freeze a few times after plowing. One neighbor told me that he would rather pay a man a dollar a day to sit in the house than to plow now. However, this neighbor will have to buy corn very soon to feed his work teams.

Since writing above we were asked to go about five miles to act as clerk at a sale. There was a very high, cold wind which made it an unpleasant job. In fact I would rather have done the work of the auctioneer than of clerk, yet he received \$32 and I received \$2. A team of Percheron mares brought \$750, which looks big to us "Egyptians," though they are said to be registered somewhere.

#### Wants Lyon's Seed Corn.

I was telling some friends the other day of my Lyon seed corn. One of the most progressive said, "Let me give you a check and you order five bushels for me." I told him that he could order it as well as I. "Yes," said he, "but maybe he will send better corn to you than to me." In order to make sure of the order for Mr. Lyon I took the check.

Feb. 25.

AGRICOLA.

#### SALE DATES CLAIMED.

March 11—J. T. Johnson, north of Mexico. Mule sale.

March 13—J. D. Bates, three miles southeast of Santa Fe. Dock Biggs, Ed Atchison, Ed Underwood, auctioneers.

March 14—I. T. Van Note, adjoining Fair Grounds, Mexico. Commercial Dairy Show Sale. J. G. Ford, J. T. Johnson, auctioneers.

March 20—J. W. Claterbuck's sale of registered Saddle stallions and mares, jacks and jennets, New Bloomfield, Mo.

April 17, 18 and 19—Missouri Special Sales Co.'s annual sale of high grade saddle and harness horses, Mexico, Mo.

The Mississippi Railroad Commission has ordered transportation companies to maintain, at their own expense, telephones in all railway stations. Mississippi is progressive.

### IS THE PRESENT GENERATION MORE RUGGED?

(Continued from First Page)

they were each dipped again, and this process continued until they were of the required thickness.

It may be said that our ancestors were more hardy and rugged than people of the present day, but so far as my knowledge extends there was apparently but little difference. We often hear of overworked women nowadays, but certainly they have an easier time of it than many of those women of old had, who, besides rearing numerous children had household duties galore in the preparation, coloring and making up of large quantities of linen and woolen fabrics into clothing, bedding and numerous other articles. The age of inventions commenced about 1850 we may say, and previous to that date and for some time after, all sewing had to be done by hand, and the manufacture of home-made clothing from start to finish was a laborious job. I have in my house now several coverlets of superior texture, which my mother made up many years before I was born, and which are probably more than four-score years old. One of these covers will not stand washing, but others are in a good state of preservation. People that we show them to are surprised to see how well they were made up.

J. M. MILLER.

A cablegram dated February 22, 1913, from the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy, has been received by the United States Department of Agriculture, giving the following information: "The estimated production of corn in Argentina, this season is 192,842,000 bushels, or 66.5 per cent of last season's production."

Ask your neighbor if he is taking COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD. If not show him your copy and ask him if he can afford to be without its help for 50 cents a year. By doing this you will be doing him and us a favor.

### IF YOU WANT TO

## BUY, SELL, EXCHANGE

In the line of Breeding Animals, Seeds, Nursery Stock, Eggs and Poultry, Machinery, Implements or other commodities and Real Estate, or if you are in need of work or require help of any kind YOU CAN GET IN TOUCH WITH THE OTHER FELLOW THROUGH RURAL WORLD WANT ADS.

You can tell your story at a very low cost, as the rate is but ONE CENT PER WORD per insertion, the name and address to be counted as part of the advertisement. Each initial or a number counts as one word. Cash must accompany each order.

Everybody reads the Want Advertising Department. If you use this department to bring your wants to the attention of our readers, surely you will find someone who can satisfy them, and it costs so little.

USE THIS ORDER BLANK  
And Send It With Copy for Ad. To-day.  
COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD,  
821 Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

.....1913

Inclosed please find \$.....for which insert my.....word advertisement (at 1 cent a word) as written on the sheet attached, in your WANT DEPARTMENT of COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, same to appear for.....weeks, starting with your earliest possible issue.

Name.....

Postoffice.....



## FARMERS' EQUITY UNION

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS - GREENVILLE, ILLINOIS

### NATIONAL OFFICERS

Pres.—C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill.  
Vice-Pres.—L. F. Hoffman, Mott, N. D.  
Sec'y.—Miss Inez Blacet, Greenville, Ill.

Official Paper—  
COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

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**Our Slogan: "Farmers Must Be Co-operators"**

### SUPPOSE THE WORLD WAS ALL EQUITY.

Let us suppose the world all Equity, no middlemen all men that "oversee" the disposing of production of all kinds to consumer Equity managers, hired by the men who had the product to sell. We will suppose that all things raised on the farm would be through the farmers' Equity managers be made into finished product before offered to consumer, that is wheat into flour, hides into shoes, etc. Under this supposition the farmer would have something to do to "mind his own business." This is why you must have good managers, for they can do for you all, what you can't do individually. This plan would solve who would sell the food and clothing of the world.

The next greatest thing along production is the product of the mines (which underlies the farmer's farm). Steel would be made into machinery before melting, lead finished and coal ready to use when mined, except screening and washing. We can say the greatest comforts and necessities of life come from farm and mine.

Right here we notice the queer state we have got into, and that is, the men who own the farms do not do all the farming, and the men who own the mines do very little mining. Talk about managers—well, most of the mines are now run by managers; if we go to a mine we inquire for the superintendent or manager.

There is another great business we have overlooked in our talk about production and that is the business of transportation such as railroads and ship lines.

This is another business that is mostly run by managers. The men who own the roads and ship lines hire managers to run them.

But we are supposing everything on Equity plan farm, mines and transportation, that is, the farmers owned their farms and finished their produce, and mines do the same and farm and mine both owned transportation under their management.

Here pops up that very hard question to most of us, and that is, we don't all own the farms that farm and not many of us own the mines that mine, and so, not many of us own the transportation facilities that transport and here our imagination stops for it's hard for many of us to see with the mind's eye something entirely different from what we ever have seen.

I believe all of our political parties could be improved to conform more with true Equity principles, and we are seeing a great advance in politics in all parties. But Equity people don't talk politics; they talk Equity, so we will let our imagination run on, that all is on Equity principles under the people's managers as above stated.

But we must get over that bridge that all who own farms do not farm and not many who own mines, mine or those that own transportation have anything much to transport.

To my mind's eye this hard point to many is the beauty of Equity for Equity to me, means for the people to do for themselves what the few are now having us do for them.

Now here we go on Equity plan: Let all who own farms farm and all who own mines mine and all who own transportation transport.

(Remember we are crossing the hard

point now). You would say on this sudden jump some one is bound to suffer. Yes, they would if this was sudden. All would suffer who didn't own farms and farm or didn't own mines and mine or own transportation and transport.

Of course those that owned farms, mines, or transportation and didn't farm, mine or transport would have something to exchange for food on this sudden change but those who wished to toil at farm, mine or transportation and had more of these as his, would suffer unless he be a servant for one of these.

I don't believe there is any of us who believe in dividing up, so we won't imagine that. So now we are divided into four (4) classes, owners who work, owners who do not work, and servants who must work for another because they own neither farm or mine or transportation, and fourth, managers. Well you say that is the way it is now. Yes sir, that is the way it will be under Equity. Well you say, What is there to Equity? The difference in Equity is, the owners of farm as do the owners of mine also of transportation have managers that pro rate back all net earnings. Well, you say, the managers now pro rate back all net earnings to Morgan, Rockefeller, etc. Yes, but right here is the Equity point; if the farmer who farms will sell his finished produce direct to the consumer and even go so far as to place in transportation if it were necessary, which we can easily see could be done (the same with the mine), this would cut out a non-producer and place transportation where it should be, a tool to aid the producer.

But that servant question pops up in our mind for when we say Equity we mean Equity to all.

How is the servant to receive Equity?  
VIRGIL WIRT.  
Virden, Ill.

(To be continued.)

### THE FARM NEIGHBORHOOD ROUND TABLE.

By Harry P. Lowater.

H. P. Retawal: Our system of buying co-operative tools words nicely; much better than the common method. This year we have bought five costly tools by one of us buying and owning it with a written agreement signed by certain others to give a certain amount of work at an agreed price. All tools are in better shape and at much less expense to everybody.

These machines are of such a size and nature that they do not belong to our tool-shop group; yet they should be in the neighborhood for a general benefit.

One reason we have in having only one owner with co-operative workers is the proper care of the machine and the proper arrangement of its services for the best interests of all.

Father Pierce: That brings up the question of farmers' credit. Our associated credit, through the first national bank at the Valley, works well and must be something of the same nature the papers are talking about. For example: We needed a modern potato digger. The committee authorized Mr. Stanley, to buy it, after getting a pledge for sufficient work. He did not have the funds to invest or wished to go in debt to a machine company and pay their interest. The committee au-

thorized him to draw on our credit at the bank at four per cent for two years "on or before." You and I will help pay that interest in hiring the tool; and at the same time have our surplus money at work. The way we get the funds shows our trust. Such deposits are made as each member can afford in the name of the tool committee at the bank. The bank pays us interest on that fund on monthly balances at the end of each calendar month. No money can be withdrawn except on the joint order of the full committee—three. As a result we hold real estate mortgages and notes drawing four per cent besides what the bank still owes us. As our individual deposits are not alike in amount the committee keeps a card index showing the amount of the receipts held by individuals and divide, semi-annually, the interest received in proportion. Any one is at liberty to withdraw his company money at any time as others are ready to replace his share. We find safety to be a drawing factor. How we raise a fund, if there is no bank credit, is our own scheme, and another chapter.

(At another time, in separate papers I would report how the Round Table worked for the best interests of the neighborhood, hired help, bought and sold, improved their stock and interested the young people.—Author.)

### INDIANA FARM LOAN PLAN.

The Indiana farm loan plan means slavery for the producer. The insurance companies and other big Wall street interests have got our money and we have got the experience and should use it to free ourselves from the octopus that is devouring the product of our toil.

Now they propose to loan us the money at 6 per cent, but before we get the money we will have to insure the property to perfect security, thus they will be sure of both the insurance and interest. We produce the wealth and they get it. If we don't do something to relieve the masses we will have socialism in its worst form. While they have some good points the larger part of their ideas are visions. Legislation has been so far all in favor of the large capitalist. Isn't it about time to favor the producer or at least give him an even chance. I would suggest first a law making each county an insurance organization, everything to be assessed at its real value. Property should be classified, the loss paid in proportion to the risk, adjustments to be made by the board of supervisors. Should hog cholera be within the county or at its borders it should be the duty of the county farm adviser if they have one to see that all the hogs in the county are vaccinated in ample season to save them and also deal with blackleg and other contagious diseases with the same promptness, thus while being a great saving to the farmer it would save insurance to the county thus outside of the county farm adviser work (which will be worth many times its cost to the farmer) there would be absolutely no expense except there be a loss, and all of the property in the county would be insured. The bulk of our losses would add a little to our taxes but the saving to the people of insurance would be great.

Now for the farm loan part of the game. I understand there is a bill in contemplation to issue 4 per cent bonds to get money to loan to the farmer.

That is another scheme of the capitalist.

With every one thousand dollar bond Uncle Sam gives the use of \$1,000 in national currency for which the bondholder pays 1 per cent the cost of printing the currency. Now the would loan us that same \$1,000 in currency which we gave them the use of and hold the \$1,000 bond which has cost them 1 per cent just \$10 and we will pay them 4 per cent on the \$1,000 which is \$40 per annum which is 400 per cent on the \$10 they have actually

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invested and Uncle Sam has spent the \$10 printing the currency.

Then we would secure Uncle Sam with municipal or real estate glit-edge security. Now what puzzles me is this. Why isn't it business to loan the farmer that national currency direct instead of acting that farce with the capitalist. Will some one kindly explain. There are many plans suggested for disbursing this money. I would suggest that Uncle Sam could run a bank just as well as can a corporation and one bank in a county would accommodate the people very well.

The County should be responsible to the State and each State responsible to the United States. We could well afford to pay 4 per cent for the use of the money and this interest divided up between the town, county, state and nation, would reduce our taxes perceptibly. If this is business why not work for it?

The capitalist goes to Uncle Sam for what he wants and gets it, while we single handed are powerless to do anything. Let us organize and insist on equal rights to all and special privileges to none. I think we have an administration that isn't hampered with promises and if we make a strong plea for equal rights I think they would give us what is right.

G. W. WRIGHT,  
Secretary, Haviland Equity Union.

### ARE YOU READY FOR THE CONSUMER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The consumer wants to buy their coal along with Equity's order next fall: that is, place their order along with Equity. This will be good for Equity as the consumer's order will be many times what Equity's will be. The consumer will also buy their strawberries from the grower through their dealer. Centralia, are you ready for this deal, or will consumer have to buy them after you let them go?

It seems that the consumer will have to get their flour from the mill instead of the Farmers' Equity Union, as the Equity people seem to think it's not time to hire their wheat ground into flour. Is there no local that can master this situation?

Also, will it continue to be necessary for the consumer to have men out to buy their poultry and eggs?

Is there not some local that can get in line with the consumer and sell direct to consumers' dealer instead of the country cross road?

Mr. T. L. Line, will you sure be ready this fall to supply potatoes and cabbage direct to consumer?

I tell you I am glad I put ten bushels of your potatoes in my cellar last fall. Mr. Line you do not have to ship in car load lots to save us money for there is such a difference in prices. We would like to know if Liberal, Kans., the banner local, and in the broom corn section cannot sell consumer brooms on golden rule Equity



plan. Also sorghum molasses, etc? Can we hear from your manager, or can he write?

The reason I say this is I fear Liberal thinks we don't sweep down this way. We have broomcorn growers closer, but always Equity first if she will be first. First chance at least.

I tell you just because you are members of Equity Union and won't do business, you must take advantage of your being an Equity member.

If you live in any section where you can finish something for consumer, let us know about it. Begin now to inform consumer, and if you have a crop failure you will be excused.

Some one may say, well, Wirt is for consumer. Yes, I am. Equity to consumer as well as to the farmer, but my heart is in the wrong place for Mr. Middleman.

I believe you all understand me fully, and I would be glad to hear from you, also will answer any question if you will enclose a stamp for a reply. I will have to refuse to write anyone who does not enclose a stamp. I have spent a lot of money in postage for people's questions in last year and a half, and I must for self-protection stop it.

As it will soon be time to sow your crops, I hope many will get in line with consumer and have Equity business instead of middlemen business. If any of you understand how you can get rid of the middleman and let him handle your every crop, you can see more than I can.

I stand for "direct from farm to consumer," and will do everything I can to help the cause.

If any local hasn't business enough to finish its produce for consumer, I will say you will be one who will suffer and if consumer must seek elsewhere for finished produce, you cannot blame them.

Believing you all understand and hoping your crop will be handled in every way along Equity principles. Remember consumer has a pretty hard row if you place your produce in the hands of middlemen to rob consumer also yourself.

I say Equity for farmer and Equity for consumer, but out with the middlemen.

Virden, Ill.

V. I. WIRT.

#### LINE UP, BOYS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Local No. 25 of the Farmers' Elevator Co. at South Whitley, Ind., held a meeting March 1, 1913, for the purpose of electing a board of directors, and lining up matters in general. So line up boys, to put the organization back on its feet to what it was intended to be when it was organized. Back to the original plan that was talked and explained to the people while organization was in progress. A few of them who set their fertile heads to work at the time of organization, and ever thereafter, either to rule or ruin, the good cause of co-operation, in the way of buying and selling merchandise. It should be so arranged as to conform to the original plan or idea of co-operation. No one should offer his stock for sale at a discount, stick to the job, we need you all to help banish the undesirable, features, or creatures, as the case may be. (Perhaps both.) And in a few years we will have a good thriving business, that will do us all some good, and harm no one. Yours for Equity, A STOCKHOLDER.

#### TO FARMERS EQUITY UNION MEMBERS!

If you are interested in building up your union by educating those outside your ranks, send in the names of anyone you think would be interested in your aims and we will send them sample copies of COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, the Farmers Equity Union official paper.

#### "THE TYRANNY OF THE TOWN."

Can any good thing come out of Ireland? Certainly. None of us has ever seriously questioned it as the fact is too obvious. But to me, and perhaps to some others, the fact that in a titled Irishman the American people have an agricultural teacher of surpassing ability, is as surprising as it is pleasing.

This teacher is Sir Horace Plunkett, agricultural reformer and founder of the "Irish Agricultural Organization Society." In a recent number of the Youth's Companion entitled "Co-operation and Country Life" in which he records some observations and makes some suggestions concerning rural life in America that are so practical and timely that a brief synopsis of it is here presented for the benefit of RURAL WORLD readers, and particularly, of Equity Unionists.

In order to remove the suspicion that Mr. Plunkett (Please let me call him that) is a mere theorist and a meddler we may say that he was a farmer and a rancher in Nebraska and Wyoming for ten years—from 1879 to 1889—and that he has spent his annual vacation in the United States every year since. He is a very close student of American farm life and a few years ago wrote a book which he called "The Rural Life Problem of the United States."

Ireland is almost exclusively an agricultural country and those interested in the advancement of their loved "Emerald Isle" saw that they must begin with the farmer. Twenty-five years ago most of the farming land was owned by landlords and worked by tenants. Between these landlords and tenants there was a continuous warfare for the ownership of the land, and time and energy which should have been employed in improving the condition of farms and farming was wasted in this unfriendly struggle. Now a plan is in operation which in a few years is to make the tiller of the soil the owner of the soil.

Mr. Plunkett and his co-workers insist that farming is a three-sided proposition, namely: an industry, a business and a life. The industrial, commercial and social phases of farming all needed to be advanced but it was found necessary to begin at the less interesting end—better business. With better business methods in vogue, especially in the matter of co-operative selling of farm produce and the buying of things not produced on the farm, the farmers would be able to put into use the knowledge they already possessed relative to the practice of farming.


The Irish agriculturists saw that they were habitually beaten in the British markets, by the American farmer, because of his cheap land, and by the Continental farmer on high-priced land because of his better business methods in disposing of his products. In other words, the Continental farmer co-operated in buying and selling so that the smallest farmer in the community could sell as advantageously and buy as cheaply as the largest farmer.

These reformers found that they had a very hard task in teaching co-operation in a country rife with political and religious discussion, but within the twenty years in which this work has been going on they have succeeded marvelously. To quote Sir Horace: "All creeds and parties leave their religious and political differences outside, and work together. More than nine hundred farmers' co-operative societies, with almost one hundred thousand members, are doing a business of about fifteen million dollars a year."

The matters in which these Irish farmers co-operate are the operating of creameries, flax scutching-mills, ownership of costly machinery, buying things needed on the farm, selling products of the farm, and the providing of mutual credit.

Mr. Plunkett says that his study of

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agricultural conditions in many countries and his experience in his own country have convinced him that American farmers must entirely reconstruct their system. They must organize and co-operate, not so much to protect themselves from the competition of farmers of other countries as to defend themselves against people engaged in other pursuits in their own country. And here is where I get the heading for this article, "The Tyranny of the Town." If I should use this phrase first hand in an effort to describe the attitude of the town in relation to the country, I should likely be called a knocker and looked upon as a somewhat undesirable citizen, but I am writing only of what Sir Horace Plunkett says about us. However, I shall drop this comment in passing: it is quite certain that he is a very keen observer and a disinterested critic and that he is very fortunate in the selection of a phrase which so exactly fits his thought—and ours.

In speaking of the high cost of living, he says that although tariffs and trusts and transportation monopolies are vaguely held responsible it is his opinion that the lack of co-operation among farmers is the chief cause of it. Unorganized farmers have no control over the distribution of their produce, and this produce falls into the hands of a swarm of middlemen who tax both producer and consumer all that they will bear. He says that farmers have not as much political influence as the importance of their industry demands, because they are not organized. American country life is backward because the farmers have not learned the art of combining.

Sir Horace's suggestion as to how to conduct cooperative enterprises are so nearly identical with our Equity plan that one could easily conclude that our national organizers had conferred with him before writing our constitution and by-laws. Whether they did or not, the fact so eminent an authority as Mr. Plunkett fully indorses our plan, adds much to our confidence in the stability and final success of our own organization. We now summarize his plan and close with apologies for the mutilation of a very simple, sensible and helpful article.

Profits and risks distributed among participants in proportion to investment and amount of business done with the society; not more than six per cent on capital invested; divide profits among members in proportion to the business that each has done; one vote for each member.

Mott, N. Dak. H. W. WRIGHT.

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**LACE CURTAINS, LACE BED SETS** and Table Covers, direct from factory at wholesale prices. Fashions latest ideas. Send postal card for illustrated descriptive price list. You will be pleased when you get it. American Mfrs. Sales Co., Desk 19, Holland Bldg., St. Louis.

**GUARANTEED.**—We sell the very best of Planos, Brass, Wood-wind or string instruments at lowest prices. Instruments guaranteed. Repairing neatly done. Write for prices. G. Mohr Music Co., 4220 Easton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

**CATALPA SPECIOSA SEEDLINGS** for sale. Prices and circulars how to grow them on request. Emil J. Meyer's Catalpa Speciosa Nursery, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

**AUCTION SALES** offer immense opportunities for profits. You can make \$5,000 a year in this business. Our book, "How to Conduct Auction Sales," tells you all about it. Fifty dollars' worth of information for 50c. Establish a business for life. Descriptive circular free. The Unique Selling Co., St. Louis, Mo., 302 Frisco Bldg.

**One Thousand Agents Wanted** to sell a Self-heating Sad Iron. Fuel and labor saver. Pay salary or commission. Agents make \$15.00 to \$20.00 per day. Write Imperial Sad Iron Co., Memphis, Tenn., Box 90.

**IT'S USELESS, WITHOUT USEFUL,** to try to get all poultry experiments and full report monthly of National Egg Laying Contest. A useful, practical, sensible poultry paper, six months' trial subscription for 10 cents. Send today. USEFUL POULTRY JOURNAL, Trenton, Mo.

**LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED.**—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. All or spare time only. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. National Co-Operative Realty Company L-1560 Marden Bldg., Washington, D. C.

### "RATS AND MICE QUICKLY EXTERMINATED."

No cats, poisons or traps needed. Learn the secret and keep them away forever. Sure, yet perfectly harmless except to rodents. Secret originally cost \$100, but we will send it postpaid for only 25c.

The above advertisement has appeared in many magazines. I will send you the genuine receipt for this RAT AND MICE Exterminator (which I know to be O. K.) and 20 fine assorted postcards for 12c. This is a Bargain. Address, Milton Boss, 4421 17th Ave., Rock Island, Illinois.

**GOVERNMENT FARMS FREE.**—Our 1912 official 132 page book, "Free Government Land," describes every acre in every county in the United States; it contains township and section plats, Maps, Tables, and Charts, showing inches rainfall annually, elevation above sea level by counties. The New Three Year Homestead Law approved June 6th, 1912, the 320-acre Homestead, Desert, Timber and Stone, Coal, Preemption, Scrip, Mining and other government land laws. Tells how and where to get government lands without living on it. Application blanks, United States Patent. All about Government Irrigation Projects and map showing location of each. Real Estate Tax Laws of each state, area in square miles, capital and population and other valuable information. Price 50 cents postpaid. Address COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD. This valuable book will be sent with new or renewal subscription to RURAL WORLD for \$1.00.

Thirty-six million ladybugs have been captured and caged for shipment by the California State Insectary, and will be sent to various sections of the state in order to save the melon crops. The ladybugs prey on the melon aphid, an insect that destroys the new vines. Hop growers will also be supplied with the insects.

We have inquiries for numerous things that could be advertised at 1 cent a word. Try a small ad.

## TO LIBERAL (KANS.) MEMBERS.

Greenville Ill., March 4.

Dear Sirs—I am anxious for a thorough canvass of the territory right around Liberal for members and shares in the Liberal Equity Exchange. Your territory will be cut off on all sides. I am organizing at Hugoton and Tyrone and I will also organize at Hayne and Forgon. You will need every farmer around Liberal to make a strong union. We must unite the trade of 200 farmers at Liberal and keep them united, and now is the time to do it. You have succeeded well for the first year. You can do as well every year if you will follow up the fine beginning with a thorough canvass of your territory at once. You have a fine talking point. You have succeeded the first year. Nothing succeeds like success. Strike now while the iron is hot. You want a good strong union at Liberal that will have plenty of capital and a good solid patronage. Get every farmer to put \$3 into the Equity Union and to take at least one share. Tell him what you have gained in one year. If he will join and take one share and patronize our Exchange we will give him three more shares and give him back the twenty-eight dollars in cash and after that give him back all the profit on his business.

We want every member around Liberal to work for new members. Get at least one new one. Work now before they get busy. Ten dollars will be given to the member who secures the most members by May 17, provided he gets ten or more new ones.

This entire letter applies to every local union in the United States. Every member ought to be a booster for the Equity Union. It will pay. The fifty-five local unions must give us ten thousand golden rule co-operators as members. Let us build the Equity Union stronger every day.

NATIONAL UNION.

Per C. O. DRAYTON.

## EQUITY'S DEVELOPMENTS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Ten thousand Equity people want coal and if they buy individually they pay, say, \$2 per ton at mine; if they each want ten tons, the ten thousand would use one hundred thousand tons and if bought as one purchase it could easily be bought for \$1.50 per ton or a saving of fifty cents a ton or \$50,000 on the whole amount.

Now an average size coal mine in Illinois will output about 2,000 tons a day so you see two months would easily output the 100,000 tons. This is to say that 10,000 people would contract for this amount but let Equity coal buyers grow to five times more or fifty thousand people they could use all the coal themselves that an average up-to-date mine would output in a whole year, for a mine must be idle part of the time for repairs.

So you see by centering your trade to one mine you become the means of the out-put of a mine and it is safe to say this means power, business power, and business to both parties, so much so, that I believe Equity would be the mine; be an Equity mine; that is, an Equity manager and pro rate back all net earnings. But until Equity grows to these things it cannot do these things.

We are in the contracting stage now and let us use our power that we may grow larger and become in a position for greater power.

This same law applies to your farm produce, for let the world know about 100,000 tons of flour or 100,000 bbls. of apples, etc., and you find and see and realize what organization means. It means everything good for mankind. Let us use this means and be men.

Virden, Ill.

V. I. WIRT.

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